PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,892.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
11th "	SALSETTE	6000		
18th "	EGYPT	7918	MONGOLIA ...	9505
25th "	SALSETTE	6000		
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8080		
5th Feby.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	948		
2nd March	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd April	EGYPT	7913		
9th "	MACEDONIA	10812		
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000		
7th May	CALEDONIA	7588		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 518,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
A Trafford Hall	5321	...	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	Nov. 28	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 7	,, 19
			1910
H City of Madras	4684	,, 26	Jan. 5
		1910	
C City of Manchester	5584	Jan. 17	Jan. 25
H City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347	517
,, Port Said	441	677	332	512	360	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	498	770
,, Liverpool	605	990	462	704	517	792
,, London viâ third via Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653	*1133	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 737, and Rs. 815, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C City of Athens †	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4472	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5584	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6736	...	15th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Rated Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
*C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. & 3.0	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
*C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
Karachi— ,, (,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents). ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and central part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 166 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd Dec.	9 a.m.	Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 3rd Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvis.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 6th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 4th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,385	Rebuffat	17th Mar. ,,
AMMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or About
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,385	Rebuffat	31st Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons:	Capt.	To Sail about
† SOMALI	2,609	Greiwe	9th Dec.
* KAISER	2,724	Von. Holst	24th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Madow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNEUBURG	5433	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BRIXENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th ,, ,,
AFRICA	4719	G. Saliich	16th Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4761	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	B. Bellnara	9000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNEUBURG	5433	A. Foresti	1st February.
BRIXENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4762	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORNEUBURG	5433	A. Foresti	1st April
BRIXENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORNEUBURG	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E.F. FERDINAND	6045	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Glargevich	24th February
VORWAERTS	6900	E. Belnara	25th March
NIPPON	6890	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7538	E. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8	,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 480	,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 787-8	,,1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 19,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
. . MARCKS . .
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE:
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

STANDARD
PHOTOGRAPHIC DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

INDIAN PATENT STONE.
FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.
GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).
The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.
Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.
It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.
By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.
It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.
Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of **Choice Indian Cigars** for the above occassions?
These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door:—

	Per 100	Per 50		Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1	... Rs. 17-0	9-4	Kimberlies, 4½"	... Rs. 16-8	9-0
B. Bouquets, No. 1	... Rs. 16-8	9-0	Dindigul Torches	... Rs. 14-8	8-0
Dindigul Pearls 4½"	... Rs. 16-8	9-0	U. S. Planters S.F.	... Rs. 15-0	8-4
Dindigul Bouquets	... Rs. 15-0	8-4	U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs. 13-0	...
Dindigul Pride	... Rs. 14-0	7-8	U. S. do. No. 2 do.	Rs. 12-4	...

☞ Rates of other brands Posted per return on application.
Up-country orders must be accompanied with remittances to Prevent Disappointment and unnecessary delay.
D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS, 1909.
Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and - -
Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "O" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, at Vellaid or Colaba, a BLACK POCKET BOOK containing Currency Notes and Papers. Finder will be rewarded on returning the same "W" care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that CROSSED CHEQUE No. B. 816341 drawn by Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Solicitors, on the National Bank of India in favour of NEHALCHUND PREMCHAND & Co., of Poona, has been LOST and another issued in lieu of it. The Banks and public are warned against accepting the said lost Crossed Cheque, No. B. 816341, and the Undersigned will not be liable for any loss incurred by those negotiating with the same.

NEHALCHAND PREMCHUND & CO.,
Shroffs, Sholapur Road, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Hornby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations, on the G.I.P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1910, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1910.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th October, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES, for Christmas Holidays.

Return Tickets at REDUCED FARES will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

INDIAN CARPETS.

WE keep a large stock of INDIAN CARPETS and SELL such in Wholesale and Retail at Factory Prices. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN CARPETS MANUFACTURING COY.,
Rutherfield Street, No. 5,
Near the King's Statue, Fort.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

HAVE YOUR CAR REPAIRED

BY MEN

WHO KNOW

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED

To Put the Most

Intricate Repair Job Right Quickly Satisfactorily

AND

With Reasonable Cost.

Those Men are to be Found at

M. BUTLER & CO.

M. BUTLER & CO.,
MOTOR CAR IMPORTERS AND REPAIRERS,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Regulations, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

OUR STAR PICTURE.

"THE BANK NOTE."

A fine Dramatic Film acted with intense feeling and sympathy by some of the finest Artistes in Paris.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

Saturday Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.

NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.

Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT

will be given shortly to the

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION

Under the distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO

and

H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WATCH FOR THE DATE.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.

Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.

Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

BAND in attendance.

Admission, One Rupee.

Skates, One Rupee.

Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

APOLLO BUNDER.—UNFURNISHED ROOM with BATHROOM TO LET without Board. Apply Box, No. 3582, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer unsurpassed expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 636, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshaffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDASGOCULDASTEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by an OFFICER for ABOUT 4 months share in a BUNGALOW or FLAT in or near Queen's Road, or 2 rooms in same. Apply, Box No. 3648, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your Disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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CLARKE'S B. & L. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Sixty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
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HANKOW		

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions, Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

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Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, luxurious 5 seated 22 H.P ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, in excellent order. Cost Rs. 10,000 will accept a reasonable offer. Apply HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, or Box No. 2693, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

2 AUSTRALIAN-made TOTALISATORS for 10 horses, each, size: 6ft. 3in. by 8ft. 3in. by 18in.; size of dials, 6 in.; size of figures 2in.; in black wood frame varnished, and on the top of each there is a small frame containing 4 dials, showing total number of tickets sold on each machine. These machines are worked with handles at the back, each machine indicates number up to 999, the total on the top indicates 9999; there are also 10 dials to show the number of horses running; all dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost £180 each.

2. THREE INDIAN-made TOTALISATORS, made by Messrs. Jas. Murray & Co., Calcutta; size: length 5ft. by 5ft. by 5in.; wide size of figure 2in. for 15 horses on teak-wood frame. These machines are worked with handles at the front and each machine indicates number of tickets sold viz. 999. All dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost Rs. 1,100 each.

Intending purchasers should apply quoting prices to the undersigned to reach him not later than 28th February 1910.

J. HUTCHISON.
Secretary,
Calcutta Turf Club.
P. O. Box 162, Calcutta.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best chins silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
„ „ Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 3 for ½ dozen.
„ „ Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MRS JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

A Simple Lesson in Domestic Economy

To make your cakes and pastry at home is to know that the ingredients are all sound and good, and to save money.

To have best results, however, use the SURE raising powder,

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

(Trade Mark)

Mix one part to eight of ordinary flour. This makes the most reliable and the cheapest cake mixture. Many interesting recipes in every tin.

Made by Brown & Polson.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [29TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
95 Bars Silver ...	1,43,685	London	Chartered Bank
147 Bars Silver...	2,51,663	do	International Bank
330 Bars Silver...	10,30,726	do	Hongkong Bank
4 Boxes Sovs ...	720	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	53,241		
84 Bars Silver...	1,43,910	London	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway.....	36	40,453
B. B. & C. I. Railway	67	74,821

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 25th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 10th Nov.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 24 lacs down

Exchange:—

The market to-day has been steady to firm. There are buyers of credits at ls. 4 11-32d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering; but on the other hand some Banks refuse to buy under ls. 4 3-8d. 3 months' sight. The T. T. rate is ls. 4 3-32d. with no enquiry, but one Bank is reported to have sold to another a large line at ls. 4 1-8d. T.T. for near delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...ls. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...ls. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...ls. 4 11-32d. to 3-8d.
Do 6 months' sight	...ls. 4 15-32d. to 1-2d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marsa	149 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	177 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	149 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1/4

Government Paper:—

The market to-day opened firm in tone at 93 for cash and the settlement and 93 3-16 for the second settlement. In the earlier part of the day there were moderate buyers and quotations were advanced 1-8 all round. Later on a weaker feeling set in and at the close there are sellers at the opening quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 93
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 93
2nd Settlement	... ...	„ 93 3

Bullion:—

On Saturday the ready price of bar silver in London closed 1-16 up at 23 7-16 while the two months' rate was unchanged at 23 1-2. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 7-8. Locally the market opened at 58 11-16 ex-duty for ready bars and closes 1-16 better, chiefly owing to the absence of sellers. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	58	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

We have little change to report in our market to-day. Prices are fairly steady but the demand for contracts continues very moderate, and, with the exception of Bengals, there is little business passing for forward delivery. Bengal rates continue stiff as the premium on nice lots of fine ready, over the contract rate for fine December, is considerable.

In ready cotton there is a moderate demand to complete this month's requirements for shipment.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...299-300	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...279	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...260	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Dharmangaum-Pulgaon	250	„ „
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	...246	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...245	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...239	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...228	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...237	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...237-8	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...241	Dec. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	...214-15	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...270	April-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...230	„ „

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	43,000	„

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7-53	7-53	7-57	7-60
+03	+06	+06	+06

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug
7-63	7-65	7-67	7-65	7-64
+05	+06	+06	+06	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The market is firm with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 11	6 B.T.
April-May	„	8 14	6 B.T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues dull with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 9	0 B.T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 1	0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 3	0
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7 4	0 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

Sold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Mixtures	„	44	0 0
Black Kotri	„	38	0 0
Red Khandwa	„	41	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	6 6

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	3	4 0
Apl.-May	„	3	10 6 R.T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23	8 0

Tone—Steadier.

Groundnuts :—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	33	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

December	Rs.	6	4 0 R.T.

Tone.—Firm.

WHEAT:—

The market is firm with more doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	7 6 R.T.
White Karachi, Dec.....	Rs.	6	0 0
White Pesh April-May...	Rs.	5	14 0

YARNS.

The market continues steady with a fair business passing in 10's, 12's and 20's at previous rates.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1420
India	67 1-2
Indian Specie	54

Mills :—

David	410
Manockji Petit	3,450 Dec.

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	137 1-2
New Mofussil	725

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	92
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference.	151 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Ordinary	330
Colaba Land and Mill	1,185
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19
Treacher & Co	560

Railways:—

Amritsar-Patti Old shares ...	113
Tapti-Valley	437 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	21,435	bales.
Wheat	3,345	cwts.
Linseed	2,338	„
Rapeseed	424	„
Gingellyseed	30,472	„
Poppyseed...	278	„
Groundnuts	3,699	„
Castorseed	4,357	„
Rice	2,803	„
Myrabollams	2,165	„
Cottonseed...	29,377	„
Mowraseed...	1,022	„
Gram	3,615	„
Jowar	51	„
Maize	2,111	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 27th November 1909 as compared with the statement of the 20th November 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 20. Rs.	Nov. 27. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,09,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	56,59,564	59,26,998
Public Deposits at Branches ...	42,86,827	54,65,153
Other Deposits ...	9,73,55,134	9,66,19,504
Post Bills ...	3,745	5,746
Sundries ...	23,24,359	23,53,227
	Rs.... 12,99,34,620	12,97,33,623
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,39,52,266	1,40,00,946
Other authorised Securities.	21,73,112	21,77,122
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,40,96,762	1,47,69,750
Loans do. do.	2,37,24,322	2,37,48,732
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,42,05,768	2,54,40,876
Dead Stock ...	3,05,951	3,07,218
Stamps ...	3,935	4,874
Bullion ...	3,03,350	2,95,110
Balances with other Banks.	15,19,511	18,61,576
Sundries ...	2,99,922	3,07,081
Cash ...	4,43,49,726	4,13,70,343
	12,99,34,620	12,97,33,623

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd Nov., 1909, as compared with the statement of 16th Nov. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 16. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 23. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,59,18,622	7	4	1,51,21,123	14	9
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,88,18,879	5	9	17,12,93,434	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c...	7,69,758	1	0	8,23,563	2	9
Sundries ...	13,07,938	4	1	13,48,963	6	4
Rs ..	22,36,15,198	2	2	22,53,82,090	0	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	3,08,50,508	0	0	3,08,83,340	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	70,69,391	0	0	94,01,359	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,53,08,219	0	9	3,74,90,340	5	6
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,92,92,410	1	1	5,05,10,023	1	3
Balances with other Banks ...	3,09,59,695	7	7	3,11,75,334	4	9
Bullion ...	27,84,776	15	4	23,89,053	13	10
Dead Stock...	3,330	12	0	3,330	12	0
Stamps ...	20,94,304	11	4	20,96,534	3	8
Sundries ...	12,702	14	10	15,716	8	9
	77,849	3	2	79,935	7	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,84,53,493	2	1	16,40,50,535	9	5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,51,61,700	0	1	6,13,31,554	7	5
	22,36,15,198	2	2	22,53,82,090	0	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	3,84,142	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	86,648	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	21,74,535	do
Post Bills ...	53,305	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	23,70,890	Increase.
Loans ...	21,32,121	do
Accounts of Credit...	13,17,618	do
Mercantile Bills ...	2,15,639	do
Cash at Head Office ...	1,46,773	do
Cash at Branches ...	39,74,918	Decrease.

Percentage 32·52.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27th Nov. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ...	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India...	£ 196,000
3 Total ...	£16,396,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 27th Nov. 1909, by Council Bills*...	£13,646,544
„ „ By Gold ...	£ nil
5 Balance to be remitted from 28th Nov. 1909 to 31st March, 1910...	£ 2,749,456

* Of this sum £3,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The Calcutta share market to-day is quiet. Transactions include Barabonia Coal at Rs. 10; East Indian at Rs. 38; Jumoni at Rs. 7-12; New Kenda Coal Rs. 4 8; Sudamdih Coal Rs. 5-8; Reliance Jute Ordinary Rs. 113; Seorah Jute Rs. 110; Burn and Company 7 per cent. Preference Rs. 104-8; Kosoonda and Nyadee Debentures Rs. 104. Government Paper is at Rs. 93-3.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

Summary of Rice-crop forecast for the month of October.—

[On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·02 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen chief rice-producing districts is now reported to be 7,574,559 acres. Correction of local estimates of planted areas are the cause of the reduction of 20,733 acres from the estimate of October. Notwithstanding favourable early rains, comparison of the area planted this year as estimated by District Officers with last years actual area shows less than the ordinary rate of annual increase and owing to the extensive destruction by floods (now reported as 232,499 acres) the nett increase is further reduced to 5,480 acres. In localities immune from floods however the rain have continued favourable with late showers in November and the crop is reported almost everywhere to promise an excellent harvest.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Massilia s—107 bales wool, W & A Graham and Co; 250 bales wool, B Hurbham; 103 bales wool, D Nagie and Co; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 28 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 3 bales silk waste, 5 bales silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Guddam and Co; 6 bales cotton wool, A R Mowjee and Co; 55 bales wool, M Balia; 85 bales wool, N Gocouldas; 52 bales wool, R M Kooka; 75 bales wool, N Khahaw; 47 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 29 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

City of York s—2,311 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—53 cwts cuttlefish, P Meherally and Co; 131 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee and Co; 3 cases brassware, 3 cases curtains, 1 case sandalwood boxes, L B Bhootwalla; 9 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 18 bales skins, R M Kooka; 136 cwts oldrubber, A H A Shaikwalla: 80 cwts horns, Esmail Mahomed; 30 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 28 bales hides, H O H Moosa; 91 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 106 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, M Tejmahomed.

Nonsuch s—1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales himp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—270 bales cotton waste, H Bhejnath and Co.

Pagenturm s—6 pots rosaoil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s.—990 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 1,980 cwts gingelly, seed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts castor seed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dayfus and Co.

Siam s.—990 cwts gingellyseed, 1,667 cwts poppyseed, 2,415 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Haigh Hall s.—72 bales skins, Shaw Wallace and Co; 908 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Meredian s.—6,697 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR HULL.

Moorfield s—500 cwts cotton seeds, Arjeon Khimjee; 2,000 cwts cotton seeds, Volkart Bros; 1,075 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

Aleppo s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts castor seed, A Khimjee.

Bassano s—2,000 cwts castor seed, 8,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

Lady Carrington s— 8,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 3,903 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus & Co; 27,193 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—56 bales cotton, 6,500 cwts mowraseed, 33,990 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon & Co; 6,000 cwts benepieces, Croft Mody & Co; 360 bales cotton, Guddam and Co; 74 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, P Jethabhoy; 406 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

King Howel s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—56 bales cotton, 1,800 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 5 cwts medicine, R Jeewandas and Co; 4 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros: 50 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts old copper, M Nathoo; 1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Lydford s—2 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy; 115,000 cwts mowraseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas; 345 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Ellerslie s—197 bales cotton, 675 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 19,500 cwts mowraseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppeyseed, 10,497 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Pagenturm s—112 bales cotton; 3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—4,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Lady Carrington s—2,500 tons manganeseore, R A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Moorfield s—140 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,020 bales cotton and 400 cwts teelseed. Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, A Morits and Co; 455 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Geronia s—355 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 6,090 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, and 1,600 gingellyseed K Nixon and Co; 2,006 cwts rapaseed, and 14.146 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Geronia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Geronia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s.—596 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales twist, 150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Binshaw D Currane and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 333 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s.—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glendhu s.—3,890 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,879 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2,000 bales cotton, A Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Glendhu s.—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 650 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. " City of Glasgow.

The Ellerman (City and Hall) Lines, Lt., s. s. " City of Glasgow" Commander J. Eao, is due to arrive in Bombay at day break on Wednesday morning 1st December. Passengers will be landed by the Company's tender, between 8 and 9 a.m. at Ballard Pier :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.	
Antensen, Mr N E	Keller, Mr E
Barber, Mr H C Limey	Lupton, Mr
Barber, Mrs, child 2 infants and nurse	Lock, Mr A C
Barnicott, Mr A W	Muir, Mr Chas
Barren, Mr A F K	Muirden, Mrs
Beatty, Mr W	Morgan, Mr
Brown, Mr J W	Morgan, Mr M D
Brown, Mrs	Nabe, Mr A B
Brown, Rev W Wilkie	Nabe, Mrs A B and child
Brown, Mrs 2 children infant and nurse	Newborn, Mrs A M
Carmichael, Miss M B	Parker, Capt G M
Carter, Mr A	Playne. Mr H F
Carter, Mrs A	Paten, Miss C A
Cooke, Mr C Benson	Phillips, Mrs W Hugh and child
Cooke. Mrs C Benson, infant and nurse	Ridding, Mrs A L
Cooke, Mr T F	Scott, Mr A J
Duncan, Mrs, 2 children infant and nurse	Sen, Mr N C
Dunlop, Mr Collin T	Sen, Mrs and child
Edwards Mr W C	Slater, Mr A
Green, Mr W M	Sneyd, Miss M
Green, the Misses	Tildesly, Mr W
Grimshaw, Mrs, child infant and nurse	Tildesly, Mrs
Hald, Miss G	Thomson, Mr H
Hepworth, Mrs	Tynedale, Mr A C
Hesketh, Mrs infant and nurse	Vickery, Mr P C
Hodgkinson, Rev W	Walk, Mr C
Hodgkinson, Mrs and 2 children	Whistler, Mr H
Jones, Miss L K	Wilkins, Mrs
	Wilkins, Miss
	Wilson, Mr N L K
	Wood, Lieut R B
	Wood, Mrs R B
	Young, Mr
LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.	
Abraham, Mr. W.	Gretton, Mrs., infant and nurse.
Blackhouse, Mr. R. S.	Rozario, Mrs.
Gretton, Capt. G. C.	Rozario, Miss.
Umperston Miss A. M.	
PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.	
Williams, Mr. J. K.	
PORT SAID TO KARACHI.	
Capt. E. W. Costello.	Mrs. Costello, child and nurse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BRISCOE—November 22, at Rawalpindi, to Mr. and Mrs. S. St. J. Briscoe, a son.

FRANCIS—November 15, at Madhupur, the wife of J. A. Francis, Loco. Foreman, Deoghur Rly., of twins, boy and a girl.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. L. H., Squadron Parade, Church Gate Station, 7-30 a.m.

New Legislative Council Elections by the Indian Commercial Community, Bombay, and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, and Bombay Millowners' Association.

Annual Prize distribution, St. Xavier's School, 5-30 p. m.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, near Municipal Offices, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Never let a profit turn into a loss; secure it by a stop-loss order."—ADDISON CAMMACK.

THE MASTER OF LAWS DEGREE.—Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla and Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama have been appointed this year for the examination of candidates for the LL.M., or Master of Laws degree of the Bombay University.

THE Y. M. M. A.—A tea party of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association was held on Sunday at the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, followed by a soiree when the members spent an enjoyable evening and dispersed at a late hour.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. " Koerber " will be made up at the Bombay General Post office for despatch to destination at 8-30 A.M. to-morrow, Wednesday. Lettres, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

AFTERNOON PARTY TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—Messrs. Abdullabhoy Lalji and Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji have issued invitations to an afternoon party to be held in honour of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India. The entertainment will be held on the afternoon of Thursday the 2nd December at Mr. Fazulbhoy's bungalow, Warden Road.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—The Rajsaheb of Dhangandhra arrived from Bombay by special train when Wadhwan Camp station platform was crowded with people to congratulate His Highness on the receipt of the K.C.S.I. Numerous congratulatory telegrams were also received by him. At Dhagandhra the Imperial Lancers were present while the State Band was in attendance. The Rajsaheb gave away donations to several charitable institutions.

RADIO TELEGRAMS TO S.S. "CLEVELAND."—We are informed by the Telegraph Department that s.s. "Cleveland" leaves Calcutta on the 1st proximo, arrives Rangoon on the 4th, leaves 6th, arrives Singapore on the 10th. During the voyage endeavours will be made to maintain radio communication with her from the Calcutta, Sandheads, Diamond Island, Table Island and Victoria Point telegraph offices. Telegrams will be accepted at eight annas per word subject to the minimum of ten words or rupees five per telegram.

MEETING OF NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of members of the Native Piece-goods Merchants Association was held on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, for the purpose of electing ten delegates who, in conjunction with the delegates already elected by the Native Chamber and Bureau, are to elect a representative for the enlarged Bombay Council. The following ten delegates were elected by a majority of votes :—Messrs. Girdhardas Jethabhoy, Juverchand Cullianji, Valji Sunderji, Morarji Vellji Runcheddas Thackersey, Mulji Kursondas, Jamnadas Sunderji, Lukhmidas Morarji, Ruttonji Byramji Ghandi, and Hemraj Canji.

THE MAHARASTRA DRAMATIC COMPANY.—This Company which has attained prominence in the Theatrical line, performed on Saturday last at the Bombay Theatre one of the most popular plays "Bhavobandki" before a large and appreciative audience. The plot is purely historical and it tells the story of a woman's vaulting ambition and the way she endeavoured to attain what she desired by her sinister influence over her husband and the disaster that followed. All the actors did their part well, the part played by Anandibai being specially applauded by the audience. The Hindu students, who arranged for the performance deserve to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

THE PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Yesterday in our local columns we stated that the construction of Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit's Parsi General Hospital is being pushed on with vigour, but it will not be quite ready for opening in January next, as was expected. The opening ceremony is therefore intended to be performed on the next Jamshedi Naeroz holiday, the 21st March, by His Excellency the Governor." We are authoritatively informed that the above statements are incorrect. The work is being pushed on with, but it will not be completed until near the end of next year. His Excellency the Governor has not yet therefore been approached in the matter.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March ...	The little Drummer ... Felix
Overture ...	Der Freyschutz ... Weber
O. P. ...	Badinage ... Windcall
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Polka ...	Star of England ... Farrell
Selection ...	The Duchess of Dantzig ... Caryll
Valse ...	Les Patineurs ... Waldteufel
O. P. ...	Invocation to Battle ... Wagner

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Unter Die Soldaten ... Fahrbach
Lancers ...	The Duke of Fife ... J. Wood
Grand Selection ...	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Gavotte ...	The Way to the Heart ... Lincke
Valse ...	The Dollar Princess ... L s Fall
Selection ...	Our Miss Gibbs ... Caryll
Trot ...	De Cavalerie ... Rubinstein

MURDER IN KAMATTIPURA.—On Sunday night Mr. Meyers, Superintendent of Police, "E" Division, received information that a woman, named Sakina, was stabbed by her husband, Abdul Rahiman, with whom she was living in Kamattipura 11th lane. Mr. Meyers got her conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where her condition was found to be serious and Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was asked to take down her dying declaration. The husband, it is alleged, was of undesirable habits and on the night in question came home drunk and in a fit of passion inflicted several wounds on the person of Sakina till she was senseless and was rescued by the neighbours from the husband's further assault.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TRAFFIC MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—A social gathering of the above Association was held at the premises of the Mahomedan Club near Mahalaxmi on last Sunday afternoon. Amongst those present were :—Messrs. Hamiduddin, Hyderkhan, Abdul Karim, Kamaluddin, Sudruddin, Abdul Rahim, Abdul Whahab, Oomermia Zeinul Edroos, Mohamed Amir, Musajee, Shaik Umarchand, Hoosein M., Mahomed Aga, Fakir Mahomed, Shaik Rahim and Mahomed Ebrahim. After a grand photograph, members went in for dinner. Music was then played and after tea, speeches were delivered when Mr. Abdul Karim, the Secretary of the Association was thanked for the leading part he took in making the gathering a success. A vote of thanks to the president and distribution of flowers terminated the gathering.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Messrs. Taraporewala and Co., of Medows Street, this year, offer a series of artistic photographic Christmas and New Year's cards, far superior to anything of the kind yet offered. The photographs, both of Indian views and characters, are mounted on exquisite cards, with suitable texts instead of the customary scrap of paste-board which was neither elegant nor serviceable. Among the subjects reproduced are views of Bombay, Mahableshwar, Poona, Matheran, Khandala, Karakwasla, Peshawar, Mahalaxmi, Wai, Ootacamund, Kashmir —are in excellent taste and beautifully printed. They must be seen to be appreciated.

SALE OF THE TRICUMDASS MILLS

Offer of Rs. 11,75,000.

MESSRS. BENNET AND COY, Public Auctioneers, yesterday evening put up the Tricumdass Mills for sale at the Company's offices in the Oriental Buildings at the instance of Mr. B. D. Settna, the Official Liquidator. There was a very large attendance. The conditions of sale having been read, the bidding was begun. Sir Sassoon David was the first to start. His first bid was for ten lakhs. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail followed with eleven. Sir Sassoon added Rs. 25,000 to that amount. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal was the next with Rs. 1,50,000. Sir Sassoon then added another quarter lakh, the sum amounting to Rs. 11,75,000.

As the Liquidator thought this amount to be very small, the sale was postponed " sine die."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT.

The Bombay Programme.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day, at 4 p.m., by the R. I. M. S. "Northbrook," from Karachi. The following is the programme for the visit of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief during his stay in Bombay :—

November 30, 4 p. m. Arrival from Karachi in R.I.M.S. "Northbrook." Arrival private.

December 1st, 7-30 a.m. Inspection of Royal Garrison artillery and 1st Batt. Gloucester Regiment, in Barracks at Colaba commencing with North Barrack, R. G. A. 2-30 p. m. officers granted interviews to attend at house of G. O. C., Bombay Brigade. 4 p. m. inspection of 109th Infantry at Santa Cruz in their lines.

December 4th 6. p. m., Departure for Calcutta from Victoria Terminus. Departure private.

The Commander-in-Chief's visitors' Book will be placed in the Brigade staff office.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D,

Bombay, 30th November.

555.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant.

Wednesday 1st prox.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c. Sections 70-92 Combined Training 1905.

Friday 3rd prox.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p. m.

556—Rifle Meeting.—The Programme of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Meeting 1909-1910 has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters. Open Event (All Com

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Cos. steamer Linga, 961 tons Captain H. M. Outbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general congo and passengers.

The steamer Najmi, 2522 tons Captain F. Pallett sailed on Sunday for Jedah with 929 pilgrims.

The steamer Saifee 502 tons, Captain J. Richardson will sail to-day for Jedah, with a number of pilgrims.

The steamer Crosby Hall, 2,696 tons, Captain T. Field, arrived, in harbour on Monday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Zennia 2,339 tons, Captain J. Robinson arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Geranis, 3,142 tons, Captain G. Pesut arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with ballast.

The steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain J. Nelson will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa 1,301 tons Captain F. Chappell sailed on Monday for Karachi ect via Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H. Powell, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers: —Mr. Mehta, Mrs. A. E. Moses, Miss Ezra and 2 children, Mr. C. W. Rossnett, Miss A. Carruchets, Colonel and Mrs. Reilly, Lieutenant Alexander, Miss Howell, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Scott, Miss Miss V. Tower, Miss Thampson, Miss Terrell, Miss Hodges, Captain and Mrs. Teppinge, Mrs. H. Gordon, Miss R. Gordon, Miss F. Power, Pro. Mrs. and 2 Misses Pfluger, Miss Bowen, Miss Vaughan Morgan, Miss Longland, Mr. and Mrs. Kisset and infants Mr. H. Gordon, Mr. R. A. and Miss Spence, Mr. A. R. Campion, Messrs. S. H. Abdulally, Shaik Adum, Goolam Hoosen, Rev. and Mrs. Turnbull and 2 children, Miss A. Delaney and 2 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth..... .....Capt Dick .....Flagship
Crosby Hall.....2696 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Gerama..... 3142 Pisut.....A L S N Co
Zannia.....2339 Robinson .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 29.

Arcadia.....3514 Barcha m...London.....P & O Co
Begum .....2942 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Bussano 2762...Box hall ..Antwerp.....J Finlay & Co
Brilliant.....8609 Morrison.....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....969 Haise .....Bo & H S & Co
B'ake ....2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Delhi.....4784 Gordon...Shanghai.....3-12 P & O Co
Dunster .....2869..... .....Rulken
Ellerslie.....2487 Whitefield .....W & A Gra am & Co
Glendhu.....2627 Norrie.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 505 Etton ....M M & Co
Lady Carrington...2489 L'pool.....Griffiths ....W & A Graham & Co
Nanrelbahar ... ..212 Macoda Sultan of Nuscat... 4-12 G H Mathwani
Nizam .....2041 Morgan .....T Morrison and Co
Nonsuch .....2414 Alston.....W & A G & Co
Orwell .....2416 Horne.....Standard Oil Co
Querimba.....4934..... .....Smith M M & Co
Shah Nawaz..... ..2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Singu...1912 Nelson.....Rangoon.....Shaw Wallace Co
Sofia.....1448... ....Bo & H S N Co
Umballa.....3426 Rait Calcutta.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Birkhall	2731	Jones...	A'werp	25-11	S Smidt & Co
C & R Devanha	4785	Powell...	Stream	4-12	P & O Co
D&E Chyibassa	2982	..Wadge	Antwerp		M M & Co
F Clan Forbes	2509	Bicket	Chittagong		J Finlay & Co
G Hoseines	999	Hughes	..P Gulf	29-11	B & P S N Co
H Rosslyn	2395	Fishley	...Marseilles		Balli Bros
K Aleppo	2536	...Bradley	..Hull	3-12	J Finlay & Co
M Ellerslie	2488	...	..9-12		W & A Graham & Co
N Haig Hall	3068	Davison	.....		Philadelphia
N Muridan	2289	..Slevinson	..Manchester		W & A Graham & Co
P Linden Hall	2549	Sullock	A'werp	27-11	W & A G & Co
Q St Brids	2414	Nicall	.....		W & A Graham & Co

100 ton Crane

Najmi...	...2523	Haha	...Jeddah	...28-11	G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia...	..3250	..... Thomson Spod	.....	5 12 W & A Graham & Co
3	Sofala.....	3436	Brown.....	Java...	1-12 M M & Co
4	Lydford...	2575	Tyson	..Adam	...1-12 T Morrison & Co.
5	Pagenturm.....	3160	Fischbeck	.....	Hamburg via Karachi...1 12...
6	Moorfield...	2725	Fleming	.....	Genoa .....1-12 K Nizon & Co
7	King Howel...	2821	Davies	.....	Antwerp.....29 11 T Morrison & Co
8	Moravia...	2358	...	Cesalich	..... A L S N Co
9	Koerber ..3157	Fonesti..	Trieste	1 12	A L S N Co
10 & 11	City of York...	4935	.. Millan	..Liverpool	...via Karachi ..1 12 K Nizon & Co
14	Kola.....	510	Ramage	...Busrch	...2-12 M M & Co
15	Caboto ...2846	.....	Schiaffino	.....	Venice S N Co
16	Glendhu.....	2629	Norrie	...Kobe...	1-12 T M & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karsiboen... ... .29-11 F F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Crosby Hall s ...	Field	Durban, Nov. 13
	Devanha s	Powell	Shanghai, Nov. 9
	Zannia s	Robinson	Calcutta, Nov. 18
	Geronia s.	Pesut	Trieste, Nov. 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Najmi s	Pallett.....	Jedah
29	Linga s	Cuthush	Karachi
	Moravia s	Foresto	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday:—

Steamer Singu Nelson for Rangoon.
" Saifee Richardson Jeddah.

The steamer Kola for Persian Gulf &c. began to load on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Assaye, left Hongkong, on November 27.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on 27th instant and is expected here on 2nd proximo at 8 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 9th December about 6 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bregenz, from Trieste, left Aden on the 28th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 4th December.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia from Bombay left Penang on the 29th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

THE 20-knot cruiser "Naiad" has been taken to the dockyard hands at Chatham for conversion into a mine-layer at a cost of £17,590.

THERE were in Great Britain at the end of September 781,453 paupers receiving relief, equivalent to 21·9 per thousand of the population. In London the number was 118,701 or 24·6 per thousand inhabitants.

THE Director of Education in Liverpool recommends that the experiment should be tried of practising rifle-shooting in elementary schools. He maintains it gives a training to the eye of the finest kind and precisely the kind of which modern civilisation tends to deprive a man.

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The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

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UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

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Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Raynesu, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

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(Near the Station),

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1909.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

OUR Melbourne correspondent, in the letter we publish this morning, gives us a lucid account of the colliery strike in Newcastle, New South Wales, which is paralysing trade and industry just now, to an unprecedented extent. He shows the ridiculous extent to which organised labour is able to bring the whole machinery of a country to a standstill, whenever it pleases, though, as in the present instance, it has really no sufficient reason or excuse. The men themselves admit they have no real grievance and all the pin-pricks of which they complain amount to very little—to nothing which could not have been disposed of after very busy arbitration. Yet we are told that the determination of the Newcastle coal-miners to strike was arrived at only after careful consideration and preparation. For months past it was recognised that the miners were deeply dissatisfied with many of the conditions under which they were working, but it was hoped that with the appointment of the Conciliation Board some five months ago that a better understanding had been arrived at between the men and their employers. The Board, however, proved unsatisfactory to both sides. The proprietors declared that the proceedings were dragged out to unnecessary length and that it was too cumbersome a tribunal to be adopted for general settlement of disputes. The officials of the Miners' Federation, on the other hand, fought strongly for the retention of the Conciliation Board until its award was given in regard to the Dudley and Hebburn disputes. In both these cases the finding was against the men whose enthusiasm for the Board waned whilst the proprietors decided to submit no further dispute to it. The Conciliation Board therefore expired. This at the time when the Royal Commission, "which had been meeting and doing nothing for months," was about to expire and neither men nor masters took any action to resuscitate it. Three months ago therefore the trade was left without any court at all to investigate their grievances. Trouble arose at Melbourne, followed by dissatisfaction over one thing or another at Burwood, Lambton, Glebe, Cardiff, Seabam, Clifton and other places, bearing names similar to those in the home country where their managers had formerly worked. The need of a Board became felt then, but it was too late. The men blamed the masters and with that phenomenal perspicacity with which workingmen are endowed discovered that the proprietors had discontinued their support of a board with the fell purpose of driving the individual lodges to strike and so impoverish the Federation which has to find strike-money. The Federation however called out all the men, who have been out now for three weeks and funds must already be low or we should not find labour-leaders inciting men to raid provision-shops at this early stage.

We find a divergence of view between colliery proprietors as to the ultimate outlook. Whilst one declares that the men chose a time particularly opportune for the proprietors, another complains that it was inopportune, besides taking them completely by surprise. The fact remains that trade has been slack and for at least six months to come the proprietors could not have hoped to improve conditions. At the present time, too, the foreign trade is unprecedentedly dull. The Chairman of the Colliery Proprietors' Association is reported to have denied that he had even heard what the men alleged as their grievances when they laid down their tools, but the men forgot that the proprietors had just as many grievances as they, perhaps more, and that they had tried to bring their disputes to arbitration, but the miners were responsible for delays and condemned every decision as unfair if it went against them. The Sydney Press generally confesses its inability to ascertain the precise causes for the strike, but one of our contemporaries, on the authority of Mr. Andrew Gray, Secretary of the Coal and Shale Workers' Federation of Australia, essays to explain. Mr. Gray asserts that "some of the causes are serious disputes, but many of them are merely minor troubles—numerous and varied pin-pricks." Among them are the shortness of work, in consequence of which the men only get sixteen shifts in as many weeks, and then follows this list:—"Dirt money. In one case a man was fined £1 in respect of 16s. worth of coal; deputation either evaded or proved practically futile Unionists being called upon to work with non-Unionists; wheelers in some cases being paid as little as 2s. per week; victimisation of men for asserting their rights. There were nearly 1,500 men who had become a burden on the Federation on this account; the dismissal of Mr. Albert Burns, Secretary of the Hebburn Lodge; the refusal of the Company to allow Mr Burns in future to collect the fortnightly levy; and refusal to allow him to hold a meeting on the mine premises; the South Clifton Colliery trouble, which involves the principle of discipline, which is the very essence of unionism; the payment for deficiency. Instead of the claims of men working on a hard face being dealt with promptly, they had been referred to the Conciliation Board, with the result that the face on being examined is not in the same condition as when the complaint was made."

The whole string put together does not make a grievance that can really be called serious, by any but those personally interested; yet the whole country is put to inconvenience and heavy pecuniary loss and weeks are wasted with no prospect of the immediate settlement of these petty differences. Our telegrams from day to-day reveal the extent to which both industry and commerce have been hampered. Yet the men view the matter complacently. Mr. Hughes, the President of the Wharf Labourers' Union, in merry mood, told an interviewer the second day of the strike: "I went into the conference rather disposed to censure the precipitate action of the miners. I came out of it with the conviction that it had been forced upon them, and, in my opinion, as I have already stated, forced upon them deliberately and for a purpose. There are agents provocateur in the ranks of the employers—unprofitable contracts unable to be got rid of, price of coal to be reduced and other resources of commercialdom which, unhappily, modern civilisation is no stranger to. The position as disclosed to us and to the public was sufficiently grave, and it has to be faced. As things are, it is only a matter of a few days—a fortnight at the outside—when fully half of the persons employed throughout Australia will be unemployed and on the verge of starvation through lack of coal." The prediction has been fully realised. Each day seems to make matters worse and at present there seems to be no prospect of an early settlement notwithstanding to-day's message.

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

DESPITE the adverse condition of "epidemics and hard times" education made considerable progress in the Central Provinces and Berar last year, for the number of institutions rose from three thousand four hundred and ninety to three thousand six hundred and fifty and with an increase of 18,392 in the number of scholars while an even more satisfactory point is that the percentage of scholars to children of school-going age stood at 13·4 or nearly one per cent. more than in the previous year. "The rise in the number of scholars of backward communities, such as Gonds and other aborigines, was phenomenal" says the report, "and in spite of the prevailing prejudice against the admission of low castes into ordinary schools, the number of students of this class increased in the Nagpur and Berar circles." The statistics, it is said, would have been more satisfactory had it been possible to meet all the demand made during the course of the year for increased educational facilities. Requests are constantly preferred for the opening of new schools and for raising the grade of existing schools. Particularly there is a marked increase in the fervour with which Primary Education is now received in rural tracts. This circumstance seems to be the outcome, partly of the lowering of fees, and partly of the general advance in public opinion. Whatever the cause, the aspirations of the population in this respect are worthy of encouragement; and nothing can be more desirable to the Administration than to foster them. Very marked is the increased attention given in the schools and colleges to physical training. The pay of the instructors has been increased and their work more closely defined and more than this has been done for rules have been issued for grants-in-aid to athletic and games clubs attached to schools and colleges. The report, however, contains one serious note of disappointment. It is a matter for regret, it is pointed out, that the progress of European education has not been at all commensurate with the encouragement afforded it in the past few years. European schools have been very liberally treated in the matter of grants and the percentage of cost to Government is very high, being nearly double that in Bombay, but the statistics show no improvement and there is even a slight decrease in the number of scholars. "The attendance continues to be unpunctual and irregular, and in the matter of instruction the adherence to the 'cram' system is still glaringly noticeable. There is, indeed, some excuse for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. In the first place it might be argued that enough time has not elapsed to allow the effects of the improvements inaugurated to become manifest, and in the second place the Sanawar Training School has up to date passed out only two of the Central Provinces candidates; but the ability of these men to take up the higher classes is still problematical. These matters should come right in course of time. But in order that they should do so it is essential that the domiciled European and Eurasian community should do more to second the efforts which are being made by Government on their behalf." To some, however, the question will occur whether these schools are as desirable as they are supposed to be and whether they should not be left more to the support of those who particularly desire to use them. The saving by so doing would not be small and the money might very possibly find a greater field of usefulness if spent on primary schools.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

WE drew attention last month to the large increase in the number of cases of plague and deaths therefrom as compared with the previous month. That increase, we regret to notice, was maintained in October so that while the number of deaths in August numbered two thousand and those in September totalled three thousand four hundred and those in October four thousand three hundred, whilst the number of infected places rose from one hundred and nineteen in August to one hundred and eighty-one in September and two hundred and forty-nine in October. The largest increases in the latter category were Satara, which now has eighty-five infected places, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country States with twenty-six, Poona with fourteen, and Baroda State with twenty-two. In striking comparison with the badly infected Satara District, however, is the small return of one in each of the latter two months for the Satara Agency and the Thana District has declined from fifteen in August to twelve and then again to eight. Both the Kanara and Ratnagiri Districts were free in October, but the Belgaum District has risen from fifteen in August to thirty-four in October. The decrease in Bombay City is well maintained and though there is a steady increase in Karachi City, it is very small and the surrounding district has been free for the last three months as have the Districts of Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkhana, the Upper Sind Frontier District, Thar and Parkar and the Khairpur State. In East Khandesh the increase is somewhat serious since the number of deaths has risen by about three hundred in the three months and it is noticeable that almost all the cases proved fatal. Belgaum was seriously affected in August having two hundred and twenty-eight deaths and that number has also been increased by three hundred while very nearly the same increase is reported from the Bijapur district and Satara has risen from two hundred and fifty-six in August to one thousand three hundred and sixty-four in October. There are still many districts which are free and there should therefore be all the greater chance of a successful inoculation campaign by concentrating energy on the most affected districts.

THE FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

THE long drawn out dispute between the Football Association and the Players' Union seems at last to have come to an end. The conclusion is in a way a compromise, but a compromise which is very much in favour of the players. As appeared certain very early in the negotiations, the Association has had practically to climb down and admit every point in the players' claim. The only thing which they have secured is the withdrawal of the Union from the general Federation of Trade Unions. That, of course, in case of any further quarrel will debar the Union from any assistance or support from other trade organisations as Unions. This, however, is not a serious loss—if loss at all—for the points for which the Union has been fighting seem to have been securely safe-guarded by the terms of the resolution of the Council of the Association passed at Hull during mail week. This is to be recommended to the Association for adoption, and there seems little danger of its rejection, clauses 2 and 3 include the main points and are as follows:—(2.) That the Footfall Association admits the right of the Players' Union, on behalf of its members, in all matters which are in accordance with the rules, regulations, and by-laws of the Football Association, under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The proceedings must be taken through the courts, unless the parties enter into a mutual agreement, and in such cases the Football Association will be prepared to assist to this end. All claims and disputes between clubs and players as to wages shall be submitted to the Football Association in the first instance, to be dealt with within reasonable time; if either party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Football Association they shall have the right to take the case into Court. (3). That all suspensions arising out of the present dispute be removed, and that clubs may pay all arrears of wages due to such suspensions. Besides this there is a recommendation that the Council shall "continue to press for the removal of the financial restrictions from the rules," and consent to an annual match for the benefit of the Unions' funds.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 19th instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT arrived in Madras on Saturday and was welcomed by a number of local Theosophists.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the establishment of a Homœopathic Charitable Hospital in Calcutta.

MR. JOHN BENTON, Inspector General Irrigation, will arrive in Calcutta on 8th December and halt for a week or ten days before resuming his tour.

LECTURES on the Congress and its detractors were delivered in Bradlaugh Hall by Dharamdas Suri and S. S. Bhatia, Joint Bengal Secretaries of the Reception Committee on 27th and 28th instant.

DR. BEBENDRANATH ROY RAI BAHADUR, one of the oldest medical practitioners in Calcutta and an Honorary Physician to the Viceroy, died on Sunday night at his residence at Calcutta. He leaves a widow and three sons.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, President of the Railway Board, is due back in Calcutta on 4th December and Mr. Finney, Member, returns from Burma on 8th Mr. Wood, will go down to Eastern Bengal and inspect the Assam-Bengal Railway.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL STRIKE.

"Tired of Being Good."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 15.

In the present strike there appears to be no great principle at stake. This makes the matter all the more deplorable. Where some governing ethical factor lies at the root of a strike dispute, the public is quick to sympathise and take sides. But no one can allege anything of that sort here. The men earn good wages and the employers make splendid profits. Money does not appear to be at the bottom of the dispute. Rather there seems to have grown up between the miners and the owners a feeling of mutual antagonism such as is ready to find cause of quarrel in a straw. It has been found accordingly and the quarrel is precipitated. Probably the most cynical reflection that could be made on the means by which the Northern coal miners have been induced to throw down their tools is the official statement that a sub-committee has been appointed to draw up a memorandum of the grievances on which the strike rests. The fact is that if the proprietors were to say to the men, "What are you fighting for? Tell us specifically, and we will concede it," the men would have to postpone their answer until they had drawn up a list and submitted it for the acceptance of the strike committee. When asked for information on this point the leaders reply that the list is too long to enumerate, and that at almost every colliery the men have some complaint to make, but many of the grievances which have been referred to from time to time as existing at different pits are much too trivial to be glorified into causes of a general strike. They apparently have no complaint but are just tired of being good. Nor have all the collieries been brought into the series of disputes as principals. A considerable proportion is being penalised because the men at other mines have differences with their masters. Because, for instance, the proprietors of the Hebburn mine dismissed Mr. Albert Burns for a reason sufficient or insufficient, as the case may be the men have come out of East Greta Stanford, Merthyr and Aberdare collieries, as well as out of Hebburn, although the proprietors of the former mines have no right or authority to demand Mr. Burn's reinstatement. It is a dragnet strike, punishing alike the just and the unjust.

Everything in connection with the general colliery strike has happened as expected. The miners remained at home leaving the 42 collieries of the district idle. Some little interest attached to the A.A. Company's Sea Pit colliery. The men in this mine were the only lodge members who carried a resolution negativing the strike recommendation, and although it was not expected that they would go to work in the face of the strong feeling in the district, there was some curiosity as to whether things would turn out just as forcasted. The Sea Pit was open for work as usual, but half a dozen men sitting on an ash heap outside awaiting events constituted the complement of available employes. They were probably deputy mine officials rather than ordinary workmen. It may be taken for that at all collieries the way was kept open for the men to go in. That legal formality is not likely to have been overlooked.

The effect of the strike on the general business in town was summarily demonstrated at one large shop in Hunter-street. A large proportion of employes was met on their arrival with the intimation that they must take a holiday. Shopkeepers in general have not yet discussed the situation formally but some who have been spoken to regard a serious shortening of hands an inevitable within the next few days. There is an all round apprehension that this will be one of the longest and most bitter industrial struggles that the Newcastle district has experienced.

COLLIERY OWNER'S VIEWS.

Said an owner of a Northern mine when interrogated on the subject, "there is nothing that the proprietors can do. As far as a lot of us are concerned there is nothing that we want to do. The strike comes at a most opportune time for us. For obvious reasons I do not care to disclose to the public the name of the mine I am interested in, but I can tell you that our losses during the past few months have run from £50 to £200 a fortnight. The market is stagnant, and this strike will raise prices. When other unions get sick of paying contributions to lazy coal miners these luxurious gentlemen will have to earn their own living, and, with the finances of the unions crippled, we will be able to run the mine in future on a scale that will be more in accordance with our returns than now obtain. Their leaders, who have no necessity to work because they are paid nice fees to foment trouble, talk about the huge dividends made by owners, but the fact that the mine I have the misfortune to be associated with has not paid a dividend for four years hardly bears out such talk. However, the men want a strike, and therefore got it. The cessation of work means a holiday for the miners at the expense of other unions, and dislocation of trade generally. The money of the unions will evaporate; then the pinch will come, and they will return at our terms. It has happened before the world over, and it will happen again. They have not even an excuse for striking this time. They admit themselves they have not a battle cry, and presently they won't have a feather to fly with. In the meantime their strike will get me out of a hole. The fortnightly loss was rather getting on my nerves.

"There is one thing that strikes me, however, in connection with the matter. The Railway Commissioners, it is said, have only two months' supply of coal, and if the strike extends to such a period the railway services will have to be curtailed, and the transit of wool and wheat will be delayed. Well, it seems to me that there is no good reason for any difficulty at all. These strikers are law breakers. The fact that there is a crowd of them should not affect the course of the law. If it does it shows that the whole machinery of the law has broken down. Namby-pamby methods are no good. If the Railway Commissioners are short of coal, there is only one thing to be done in the interests of the country. In the interests of trade generally the Government will have to take over a mine and work it itself. If necessary the services of the military might be utilised. The credit of the country should not be imperilled just because a few irresponsibles have decided to stop the wheels running, when even their own constitution provides that a ballot of the men as a body, and not the delegates themselves, shall decide whether such a drastic step as striking should be taken. It seems to be a case in which the Government, if it is worthy of the name, should take decided action against the men. The weight of numbers should not frighten it. It must be remembered that in moving the Government will not be taking the side of capital against Labour, but will merely be bringing law breakers to book. If the Government has not the backbone to administer its own laws it can't expect others to respect them."

"MEN HAVE A BAD CASE."

Mr. Livingstone Learmouth, chairman of the Colliery Proprietors' Association, said the determination of the miners to strike had taken him completely by surprise. In fact, he was not aware that serious trouble was so close at hand. It seemed to them that from the men's standpoint the strike was singularly inopportune. Trade had been slack for some time, and for at least six months to come the proprietors could see no possibility of a change in the present trade conditions. At the present time the foreign trade was duller than he had ever known it.

When questioned as to the probabilities of the strike, Mr. Learmouth said the bigger it was and the more it affected trade the shorter it would be. They had not received any official communication from the delegate board and he did not even know what their grievances were. The men seemed to forget that the proprietors had just as many grievances as they had, and perhaps a great many more, but the proprietors had tried to bring their grievances before the courts that were properly constituted for that purpose when trouble arose two years ago. Mr. Learmouth went on to blame the miners for the delays in settling disputes, and resulted the statement by Mr. Bowling that they could not expect justice from "a class ridden judge." If every decision that was given against the miners was to be described as unfair, what was the use of a Conciliation Court at all. "The fact of the matter is, the men have a bad case," he concluded.

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEW.

Mr. M'Gowen, leader of the State Labour party, in commenting on the strike, said, "There is a suggestion of long borne irritation about the whole business, and that the men have been goaded into action might well be assumed from the statements of no less an authority than Judge Heydon, of the Industrial Court, in delivering a decision lately at Newcastle. In a number of cases in which the Newcastle and Maitland colliery proprietors were charged with breaches of the engineering industrial award, the judge warmly criticised the action taken up by the colliery proprietors towards the Industrial Dispute Act. He said that their attitude had been in marked contrast to that of the southern and western colliery proprietors. In fact the stand they had taken up had been a very obstinate one. The act had been fought very determinedly by them even since it came into operation." "Comment of that sort from a judicial power must be given its due weight," added Mr. M'Gowen. "I take the judge's assurances that the northern proprietors have been guilty of this persistent uncompromising attitude towards the tribunal intended to settle in an amicable way differences between employer and employed and I can well imagine that grievances which might have been settled by the court have not been settled in any other way. However the issues will be before us no doubt in a very little time."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. J. G. Foxton, M.P., who represented the Commonwealth at the Imperial Defence Conference. Speaking to a press interviewer with respect to the Conference, he said the military side of the discussions did not present many difficulties with regard to general principles, and the sub-committee of experts under General Sir William Nicholson settled the details. The general principles referred to the willingness or otherwise of the various parts of the Empire to place their war establishments on Imperial lines so as to be capable of mobilisation for any common Imperial object. No obligation to send or earmark troops for oversea service was implied. That remained a matter of voluntary enlistment. Colonel Bridges attended all meetings of the sub-conference with respect to military details affecting the organisation of an Imperial general staff. With respect to naval defence it soon became evident it would be necessary for the Admiralty to deal separately with Canada and Australia. Sir Joseph Ward, on behalf of New Zealand, pinned his faith to the Royal Navy, on which, he held, New Zealand must continue to rely. He (Mr. Foxton) urged on him, but in vain, the desirability of New Zealand joining in a true Australian fleet. The Canadians expressed their intention to inaugurate a Dominion navy, but their negotiations were private and confidential, and had not been fully disclosed.

Mr. Foxton made it clear to the members of the Admiralty Board that while Australia had no desire to abrogate the existing naval agreement, and while the Dreadnought offer was unconditional, the Commonwealth must have a naval force of its own for immediate protection of its coast and the trade routes, which, under control of the Australian Government, would contribute to the naval strength of the Empire. The suggestions made by Mr. M'Kenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, at the first interview at the Admiralty involved a complete reversal of the naval situation in Australia, as instead of Australia, giving a subsidy for an Australian squadron he proposed that the Imperial Government should, until Australia was able to bear the whole burden, subsidise a purely Australian fleet unit, which, under certain limitations, would be an integral portion of the Imperial navy. After consultation by cable with his colleagues in the Federal Government, Mr. Foxton was able to submit provisional proposals which, with certain modifications, are embodied in the arrangement provisionally arrived at, as cabled to Mr. Deakin. The provision of an armored cruiser of the Indomitable type as the principal vessel of the fleet unit was the Admiralty's suggestion as an alternative to the Dreadnought offer, and, with the remaining vessels proposed, it will constitute the most effective way for Australia to provide for her own safety and help to strengthen the navy of the Empire. The Admiralty regarded the armoured cruiser as the key of the whole position. She will be a ship "that can catch anything and sink anything." With her included there will be practically no branch of naval training that could not be imported into the Australian fleet from that of battleship to submarine and torpedo boat.

AUSTRALIAN IRRIGATION POLICY.

The Water Act Further Amendment Bill, embodying reforms which have been advocated by Mr. Elwood Mead, has been circulated. The measure extends the powers and duties of the Water Commission by transferring to that body the construction of all works of water supply or drainage now undertaken by the Board of Land and Works or the Department of Water Supply, and also by transferring to the commission the various administrative duties now performed by the Water Supply department. Any works in course of construction will be completed by the commission, and the funds voted for them will be expended under the authority of the commission. In addition to its other powers, the commission is to report upon applications for the constitution of water works trusts, water supply works to be carried out by any trust or local governing body, plans and tenders for the principal works to be carried out by such bodies, the control of rivers and watercourses situated within the district of any authority other than the commission, the rates proposed to be made by local water works trusts or local governing bodies, loans and advances to trusts, enforcing the construction and maintenance of water works within the district of any trust in accordance with the plan and the provisions of the Water Act, regulating the division of water from any natural sources of supply, the abolition of any water works trust or local governing body, and all matters referred to it by the Minister for report.

One of the most important provisions is that for the establishment in every water works district of a redemption fund of 2 per cent. on the cost of the works. This is to be raised by rates and irrigation charges, and is to be applied to the reduction of loan indebtedness. A depreciation fund of 2 per cent. is also to be established where the works consist of machinery, plant, or any kind of perishable structure. This fund is to be used for making repairs and renewals. Where in order to ascertain the amount of any rate which the commission is authorised to make it is necessary to take into account the proportion of interest on the cost of any works which is to be raised by such rate, such interest is to be reckoned at 4 per cent. per annum. Areas considered unsuitable for irrigation are exempted from the payment of an irrigation charge, and are removed from the necessity of classification as provided for by the principal act. Land owners will have the right of appeal against the area of their land declared to be liable to the charge in the register prepared by the commission. Another important change is the alteration of the basis for the compulsory charge for water for irrigation. In future the charge is to be based upon the cost of supplying the water, and the amount is to be ascertained as follows:—(a) The commission shall in every year fix for each of such districts the rate of payment per unit for volume of water supplied for irrigation at such an amount as would (if the total quantity of water assigned to the district were paid for at that rate) be necessary to recoup such proportion of the moneys required in such year for all or any of the following purposes (as the case may require), as in the opinion of the commission is properly debitable to the district for the supply thereto of water for irrigation, namely—(i) the maintenance and management of works for the supply of water for irrigation (other than works heretofore or hereafter declared by any act to be free head works); and (ii.) the interest on the cost of such works as provided in the Water Acts; and (iii) a redemption fund as provided in the Water Acts to liquidate the cost of such works; and (iv.) where any portion of such works consist of machinery plant or any kind of perishable structure—an additional depreciation fund as provided in the Water Acts. (b) The amount of the irrigation charge in respect of any land subject thereto shall be the sum arrived at by charging for the quantity of water apportioned to such land as a right at the rate of payment per unit of volume fixed as aforesaid.

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THE War Department authorities at Sheerness have given notice to the resid

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Unionist Labour Candidates.

THE BUDGET FIGHT.

ADVICE TO THE LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Labour Party has withdrawn its candidate in the Midlothian Division, relieving the Master of Elibank from a triangular contest.

As a result of the fund raised by the *Morning Post* and *Standard* to pay the expenses of Unionist Labour candidates, Unionist Labour candidates will oppose Messrs. Shackleton and Ramsay Macdonald.

LATER.

The House of Commons will re-assemble on Wednesday, when Mr. Asquith will announce his resolution of remonstrance re-affirming that the Commons have absolute control of finance. Mr. Asquith will move this resolution on Thursday, for which day an urgent whip has been issued.

The *Times*, in an article discussing the many meritsof the Lords as Second Chamber, concludes: "The Unionists will do a wise and politic thing, which will be appreciated by the country, if they take up the reform of the Lords in earnest. The country has no intention of trusting its destiny to a single Chamber."

KING MANUEL IN PARIS.

Banquet at the Elysee.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

King Manuel has arrived in Paris where he exchanged visits with President Fallieres.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

King Manuel received M. Briand and M. Pichon in audience yesterday. A State banquet was held last night at the Elysee. King Manuel and President Fallieres exchanged most cordial toasts.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Advance Stopped.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Spaniards are preparing to fortify and develop the Riff territory already occupied and will desist from a further advance, and gradually reduce troops. Twenty thousand Spaniards have occupied Mount Adlaten, dominating the surrounding tribes who have hastened to submit.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Secret Launch of a "Dreadnought."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The new improved German Dreadnought called the "Thueringen" has been privately launched at Bremen. No details of measurements or armaments have been published.

OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

Military Commandant Shot.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Military Commandant of the Seine Department has been shot and dangerously wounded by an Algerian in Paris. It is believed that the attempt was aimed at the Minister of War.

GERMAN COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

Fighting Sleeping Sickness.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

German Colonial estimates include a vote of 350,000 marks to combat sleeping sickness in East Africa.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Hopes of a Settlement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Sydney telegrams report that as a result of unofficial mediation the prospects of a settlement of the strike are growing brighter. The strike congress has rejected by a large majority the proposal to declare a general strike.

LLOYD'S BANK.

Sir H. S. King Elected Director.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Sir H. Seymour King has been elected a director of Lloyd's Bank.

BUDDHIST DEPUTATION TO ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The *Novoye Vremya* states that a deputation of native clergy, headed by the representative of Lal Lama, have arrived in St. Petersburg from Mongolia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt" with the English Mails of the 19th instant left for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Storage Scheme Proving Successful.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The scheme initiated by the Georgia cotton growers of jointly raising a fund of a million sterling to enable them to warehouse the crop, is working excellently. They anticipate that they will control 650,000 bales, and expect to see twenty cents reached early next year. The scheme helps Mr. Patten's bull movement.

THE TENERIFFE VOLCANO.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Teneriffe telegrams state that the eruption is subsiding.

THE GURUKUL ANNIVERSARY.

Lajpat Rai's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 29.

Two notable speeches were delivered yesterday in connection with the anniversary of the Dayanand College and Gurukul sections of the Arya Samaj. At the College anniversary Lajpat Rai delivered a most impressive speech on the work of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College. He said he was proud not so much of the number of students getting instruction in the College as of the spirit of progress and beneficent activity it has fostered in the Province. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College has been the most potent means of awakening in the Province. Speaking of students and politics, he said he was not one of those who held that students should be debarred from taking part in politics, but he held that students should assist in the progress of national work and not try to guide it, which duty devolves on the elders.

At the Gurukul section anniversary, Munshiram the Governor of the Gurukul near Hardwar, delivered an equally impressive lecture. He said he finished his last lecture with a prayer to His Majesty and the Viceroy that the Arya Samaj may be saved from an unjust stigma. Detectives represented that the Gurukul was a gymnasium for lathi play and sword exercise. He referred to his interview with Sir John Hewett to whom he explained the real position of the Samaj. He said in spite of the detractors the Arya Samaj is bound to triumph, for truth can not be crushed by vilification and calumny. He referred to the Patiala arrests and hoped the Arya Samaj vindicate their innocence as they really were.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Long Adjournment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 29.

This morning before Mr. Justice Richards, at the Allahabad High Court, Corporal William Frederick Samuel Allen, 1st Middlesex Regiment, stationed at Benares, was charged with murdering Mr. R. J. Clapp, Assistant at the shop of Mr. Samuel, Chemist, Kulri Bazar, Mussoorie. Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, and Mr. Ross Alston, prosecuted, and Mr. Boys defended. The prisoner having pleaded not guilty Mr. Ross Aston, before the jury was called, applied that the evidence, taken before the Magistrate, of Mrs. Chapman, the witness too ill to attend, be admitted and used at this trial. Medical certificates were produced showing Mrs. Chapman will be unable to attend the Court for two months. After some discussion Mr. Boys formally opposed the application which was refused. Mr. Ross Alston then said he was prepared to go on without Mrs. Chapman's evidence rather than apply for an adjournment which would keep the prisoner in custody another two months, but reserved the right to call her if an adjournment for any other reason was decided upon. Mr. Boys then made an application for the issue of a commission for the examination of a defence witness in England, Mr. Justice Richards granted this application and for the purpose of this commission the case was adjourned until the 15th February next.

ALLEGED BICYCLE THEFTS.

Champion Racer Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Before Mr. Swinhoe, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, the police charged Dasunath Sasitra, the winner of the Gold Championship Cup at the five miles Russa Cycle race, with stealing bicycles. Evidence was adduced of the catching of the man by Inspector Lyon, as he was riding off on a machine taken from outside the Currency Office, also of the recovery of four other stolen machines on the confession of the accused, from various parts of the town. The accused it seems, was originally a bicycle repairer in his stall and thus acquired bicycle riding.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Three European Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court commenced to-day before Mr. Justice Holmwood, when various theft cases were taken up. There are also three cases where Europeans are accused which come on later, namely, Smart James Forbes who stands charged with the murder of his cousin Miss Violet Jacob; Alfred Thomas Stairn who was committed by the Sessions Judge of Purnea for assault and criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, and T. J. Edwards who was committed by the Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of Dibrugarh.

A MEETING of the Board of Scientific advice will be held in Calcutta early in January.

GURUMANAK'S birthday was duly celebrated by local Sikhs on 27th instant with due ceremony.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Election Activities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 29.

Competition and active work in canvassing votes to represent the Central Provinces in the Imperial Council is carried on. Every candidate is issuing manifests and trying to secure votes in his favour. Vasudeo Ramkishna Pandit, Barrister and Government Advocate, has recently added his name to the list of candidates wired before. Mr. Pandit announces that he has decided to withdraw from the position of being Government Advocate and stand for election.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The Moderate leaders are gradually offering themselves for election, and the latest is Mr. Baikuntha Nath Sen of Berhampur who offers himself as a candidate for the Municipalties of the Presidency Division.

Nomination papers of candidates representing Bengal landholders and Mahomedans for seats on the new Imperial Council were scrutinised at the Bengal Secretariat this afternoon.

The following is a list of candidates for the Bengal landholders:—Burdwan, Maharaja Monindra ChandraNandi; Mahomedans Moulvi Samsul Huda, Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujat Ali Beg, Mr. S Kamral Huda, Mr. Najinul Huda, Khan Bahadur Suraj Islam, Mr. Mazharulhuq Mahomed Buktyar Shah and Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jubbar.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 29.

A meeting of Mahomedan pensioners and commissioned officers of the Military Department held in Madras on Saturday with Sirdar Bahadur Subadar Major Sulaiman Khan Sahib Hon. Captain, A. D. C. to the Viceroy in the Chair resolved to thank Government for having given them in recognition of their services the privilege of taking part in the election of the Mahomedan representatives to the Council.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 29.

Maulvi Fazil Din, Pleader Chief Court, stands for the University as well as the Central group of municipalities in the Punjab Council.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Decree Nisi Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Justice Chitty to-day granted a decree nisi in the divorce suit, Hawthorne vs. Hawthorne. There was no defence. The petition was from the wife on the usual grounds. The husband is a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN-WRECKING.

Spikes Inserted on Rail Joinings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Two attempts at train wrecking on the Eastern Bengal State Railway are reported, dog spikes having been found both on the 23rd and on the 24th instants inserted between the joinings of the rails near mile 19. The spikes were discovered by line gangs and removed before any harm occurred.

ARREST OF A GANG OF COINERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The Titagarh police arrested a gang of coiners under peculiar circumstances. A Sub-Inspector of Bengal Police was investigating a burglary case and came upon some counterfeit coins made of zinc. Special enquiries were set on foot and resulted in the arrest of Sheik Ismail and several others while they were busily engaged in making half rupees, Ismail admitted the charge and implicated several others. The case is proceeding.

RAJSHAHI DACOITY.

One Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJSHAI, NOVEMBER 29.

The arrest is reported of Mohim Chandra Biswas, student, Technical School, in connection with a dacoity which took place on Saturday.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Colonel Fleming will officiate as Deputy Surveyor General vice Colonel Hodgson on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bonney Taylor, R.E., has reverted to his appointment as Assistant Surveyor General.

The following postings are notified—Captain Hume Spry, West Yorkshire Regiment, Secunderabad, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Jubbulpore Brigade vice Major Dickson, Royal Engineers, vacated, Captain Mathew Lannowe, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, succeeding Captain Hume Spry.

Captain E. K. Molesworth R. E. is posted to the Military Works Services.

Lieut. V. B. Green Armytage, I. M. S., is appointed Specialist.

Lieut. R. Hamilton R. E., is transferred to the Sappers and Miners.

It is notified that the competition for the two sets of jewels, each consisting of one gold, one silver and one bronze jewel presented by the Army Rifle Association for a British Army Musketry Championship for India is to be under Army Rifle Association Rules.

One Championship is to be for officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of Corporal and the other for non-commissioned officers below the rank of Sergeant and men; each British Regiment or Battalion and each Battery or Company R. A., may enter two representatives for each series. The match may be fired any time before 31st March next at competitor's own station or at any station within the Division, as General Officers Commanding may decide.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Willcocks, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the 1st inst. Mr. P. L. Dhawan, Assistant Engineer, from leave, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Major Kincaid R. E., will undergo a course of Military training for four months and then return to Eastern Bengal State Railway as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. Ogden, who has taken up the appointmentas Chief Auditor of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will remain out in India for a short period to complete the reorganisation of the Audit Department. He will return home next spring.

BENGAL LIEUT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to the Coal-fields.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENGAL, NOVEMBER 29.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor reached Jheria this morning and was met by Mr. McIntosh, the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, Messrs. Huddleston and Pearse of the East Indian Railway, Messrs. Godfrey and Clarke of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Mr. Turnbull, General Manager of the East India Coal Co., Mr. Lee, the President of the Indian Mining Association, Mr. Ashton of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., Mr. Wilson, the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Thomson, the Manager of the Lodna Colliery and other gentlemen.

The morning was spent in an inspection car which made a circular tour of about 40 miles round the coal field area and from which occasional descents were made at points of particular interest. The question of water-supply is one of considerable difficulty to all colliery proprietors and some time was spent in inspecting the elaborate arrangements at the Kastore Colliery owned by Messrs Kilburn and Co. for furnishing coolies with a properly filtered system. The road communications are of the greatest importance to the mining industry and it was satisfactory to note that the main routes from end to end of field and the connections with the railway are now complete and generally in good order. All are, however, seriously handicapped by the numerous streams which are crossed only by causeways, many impassable in the rains and liable to be seriously damaged by any rapid rise of the streams. His Honour's special attention was directed to the urgent necessity for bringing, if possible, the main route from Katras to Jheria and Dhanbaid. There can be few square miles in India which have so completely changed their aspect in recent years as the neighbourhood of Jheria, an arid undulating country which 20 years ago had but two collieries at work, now holds 100,000 inhabitants who excavate from beneath its surface nearly 6½ millions of tons annually. Everywhere smoke and steam catch the eye, but more prominent still are the large stacks of unused coal which abound over the whole area for sale, but without a purchaser, silent monuments of an unfulfilled expectation and an overstocked market.

In the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor received a visit from the Raja of Jheria.

ALLEGED VEXATIOUS CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Justices Stephen and Carnduff had before them a novel application in which a Merchant of Barisal came to grief in a trial of strength with a local Deputy Magistrate. Mr. N. Raha Deputy Magistrate, was living in a house of Nabakumar Das. There was a heap of bricks belonging to Nabakumar which one day Raha was removing, Nabakumar remonstrated whereupon Raha flew into a rage and said, "Who are you? What right have you to interfere? I shall whip you and hand you over to the police!" Nabakumar brought a case against Raha before Mr. Jack, Magistrate, who after recording evidence of complainant not only dismissed the complaint, but ordered Nabakumar to pay compensation for bringing a vexatious and frivolous case. Their Lordships issued a rule calling on Mr. Jack to shew cause why his order should not be set aside.

THE HALUDBARI CHAUKIDAR'S MURDER.

An Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

In connection with the Haludbari murder where a chowkidar was found hacked to death at Bharamara, a young man has been arrested who is alleged to have had an intrigue with deceased's wife.

THE SITABADI SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The Sitabadi sedition case came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was adjourned to the 1st proximo pending a reference to the High Court.

To-morrow Mr. A. Chaudhuri will move the High Court in the Sitabadi sedition case and pray for rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the case should not be committed to the High Court Sessions.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY CASE.

Eleven Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

So far eleven arrests have been made in connection with the Haludbari dacoity and they are being detained at Kushtia for preliminary enquiry prior to their trial by the Special Tribunal of High Court.

AMENITIES OF INDIAN COURTS

Case of Chewing Pan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Justices Stephen and Carnduff disposed of a case which arose out of chewing pan in Court. Cheran Ram Deb was summoned to appear as a witness before Mr. Dawson, Magistrate. Charan was chewing pan and Mr. Dawson ordered him to be slapped by himself. Charan obeyed the command, but Mr. Dawson was not satisfied and he ordered two peons to slap Charan which they did. Charan then complained against Mr Dawson and peons before the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet who, after perusing Mr. Dawson's report, dismissed the complaint. Against this order, Charan moved the High Court.

The Judges declined to interfere, holding Charan was not justified to chew pan in Court.

TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

The 127th Baluchis, who have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Berbera, will be brought to Bombay in two special troop trains from Poona arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. respectively on the 1st of December. On arrival they will embark on the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," which sails for Berbera the same day. The 127th Baluchis number of 13 British officers, 18 native officers, 735 non-commissioned officers and men and 73 followers.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, last evening, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla presiding.

A MARSHY RAVINE.

Sir Sassoon J. David, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that the Commissioner be authorized to construct a broad V shaped open drain from the top to the bottom of the ravine on the western side of the Malabar Hill Reservoir with a view to remedying the marshy condition of the ravine, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 11,901 being made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost, or (2) to block the ravine at the point where the Gaekwar's property ends and thence run the water through large pipes laid 25 feet below the surface direct to the sea-shore, provided the excess cost, viz., Rs. 23,817, is found by the landowners interested in the work."

Mr. S. S. Mistry moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee, but as no member seconded it it fell to the ground.

The original motion was then agreed to.

IMPROVING KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a plan showing a proposal made by the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, for the Improvement of Kitchen Garden Lane, with a view as far as possible to secure a uniform width of 25 feet for the lane. The Commissioner stated: This will necessitate the giving over to the Trust free of charge 41 square yards of Municipal land shown in red scoring on the plan in lieu of which the Trust propose to throw 69 square yards of their land scored yellow on the plan into the roadway. As the exchange seems favourable to the Municipality, I request the sanction of the Corporation to the same. I also request the sanction of the Corporation to the portion of Kitchen Garden Street in question being closed to the public. The notices as required by Section 299 (3) were duly put up and the only objection received is from Messrs. Little & Co. on behalf of the Bombay Cloth Market Co., Ld., and I submit a copy of the correspondence from which it will be seen that the objection received is not valid. No reply to my last letter has been received from Messrs. Little & Co."

On the motion of Mr. E. M. Cross the letter was recorded and necessary sanction was accorded.

LIGHTING ON THE CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

The Commissioner had submitted a letter forwarding for the information of the Corporation a plan showing the present position of the ordinary incandescent gas lamps and the position of double mantle inverted lamps which the Executive Engineer proposes to substitute for the existing lamps on Cruickshand Road. The new lamps the Commissioner said instead of being fixed on columns will be suspended from brackets similar to those erected for the Tramway Company on their poles at various points and the Tramway Company have agreed to this for a payment of Re. 1 per lamp per annum. The Gas Company estimate the cost of providing and fixing 17 brackets with 17 double mantle vesta lamps with anti-vibrators and taking down and removing the existing 17 lamps and columns, carting and delivering the same into the Municipal Stores at Rs. 1,405-10-0. The additional cost of lighting and maintaining the new lamps will be Rs. 1,105 per annum plus Rs. 17 payable to the Tramway Company, and if the Corporation approve of the Executive Engineer's proposal the above charges can be met out of gas lighting contingencies and the grant for gas lighting. In this connection I have the honour to report for the information of the Corporation that I have provided in the next year's Loan Works Budget a sum of Rs. 43,832 for carrying out the improvement of Cruickshank Road and of the corner at the junction of this road and Esplanade Road. This sum exceeds the total of the two estimates adopted by the Corporation in their resolution No. 4,536 of 19th October, 1908, by Rs. 6,332. The difference is due to the cost of shifting the traction cables, posts, etc., of the B. E. S. & T. Co. being estimated by the Company at Rs. 12,732 against Rs. 6,400 provided in the Executive Engineer's estimate for the improvement of the road. I shall address the Corporation later on re-utilising a portion of the side-path for the parking of carriages."

On the motion of Sir Dinshah Petit it was resolved to record the letter and grant the sanction as asked for.

THE CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER BUILDING.

With reference to a resolution of the Corporation in connection with the building now under construction at the Corner of the Church Gate Street the Commissioner had submitted the following letter:—"I have the honour to forward a plan of the building referred to, from which it will be seen that from its south-western corner it runs 90 towards the East, that is into Church-Gate Street. The builders applied for permission to erect towers at each of the three corners of the structure and as this was calculated to ensure the best architectural effect they were permitted to do so under Section 349 (A). Objection having subsequently been taken by the neighbouring owner of property the parties interested were informed that any building in excess of the height legally admissible was subject to their own risk in view of the provision of Section 349 (B). It is understood that this question is now the subject of action in the Bombay High Court and further comment seems undesirable."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymony moved that the letter be recorded. He said that the matter was the subject of a suit in the Bombay High Court and any discussion on the question would be indiscreet.

Sir Phirozshah Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that consideration of the matter be postponed till January meeting because merely recording the letter meant that the Corporation had the question before them and they took no action upon it.

On being put to the vote Sir. Phirozesha's amendment was rejected.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved another amendment proposing the appointment of a committee to consider and report on the subject.

Sir Phirozeshah supported this amendment remarking that the Executives had not looked into the section under which sanction for building was given and the Corporation would know exactly what sections 349 (a) and 349 (b) meant.

The Commissioner was opposed to this amendment also. He thought the matter was simple enough and that the matter had best be left to the High Court.

Mr. Milne remarked that no case was made out for a committee, Nothing was said as to what the committee was to do.

On a division this amendment was also rejected.

A poll was demanded by Mr. S. S. Mistry and others and the President after receiving the record of the notes declared that the amendment was lost by 16 votes against 20 and the original motion to record the letter was carried.

MAP OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated the 3rd inst., was recorded;—

"Recently a plan of the Fort of Bombay made in 1827 was found among the records in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and being a document of much interest Government ordered that it should be reproduced. I am now directed to present to the Corporation a specially bound copy of the map and to express a hope that it will prove interesting."

On the motion of Mr. Birkitt it was resolved to record the letter and accept the map with thanks Mr. Birkett remarked that it was a very useful map indeed.

PROPOSED MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY.

On the motion of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji the Corporation resolved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to be good enough to report to the Corporation at an early date whether the whole of the grant provided in the current year's Budget for the provision of fifty more benches on the Khote Footpath at Chowpatti has been already utilised or not and whether it is possible to accommodate any more benches on the Sea Face adjoining the footpath and if so how many and the cost there of.

(2.) Whether it is possible to arrange for a band playing on one or two evenings in the week on the plot of land opposite the new Orient Club Building or on a piece of land adjoining the Building and the probable cost thereof."

WHEEL TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the second report of the Committee regarding revision of the schedule of wheel taxes in respect of motor vehicles be recorded.

The Committee in the second report stated that on consideration of the whole question they did not see their way to vary their report dated the 15th June and the Committee begged to adhere to their recommendations made therein.

Mr. A. M. Tod moved an amanendment that the report be referred back to another Committee.

Sir Phirozeshah supported the amendment.

The Commissioner did not think it advisable to delay this matter time after time. He said that on the last occasion the same Committee had submitted the same report to the Corporation after considerable descussion sent it back to the Committee for reconsideration. It only meant some delay and no practical results. The only point that seemed to find favour with some members was that there should be a graduated scale of taxes as regard small and large motor cars. In this direction the Commissioner pointed out that there was speed limit in the city and that an eight-horse-power car or ten-horse-power car was good enough for running it in the city. A 12 or 15 h. p. car could not be run at a greater speed and the 40 and 50 h. p. cars were a waste.

Sir Phirozeshah Mehta pointed out that Government had undertaken that wheel-tax on Taxi-Cabs would be fixed at Rs. 5 and that it would not be increased. This he knew from the prospectus issued by the Taxi-cab Company. (Mr. Milne; It is an unofficial document, we are not bound to take notice of it) Well, then, there was the correspondence between Government and the Company which was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Governor's Legislative Council.

Mr. Milne: It is not before us.

The Commissioner remarked that Government had before them a bill for effecting certain amendments (suggested by the Corporation) in the Municipal Act and therefore this was the most suitable time to get the amendment made with regard to motor taxes. If a Committee was appointed it would submit its report in December, it would come before the Corporation in January meeting, it would be discussed in February, some resolution would be come to in March and in April all would go away from Bombay.

A rider was then suggested to Mr. Tod's amendment and accepted by him that the report be referred to a fresh Committee and that the Commissioner be requested to find out in the meantime if any such undertaking as mentioned in the correspondence was given by Government, to the Company without reference to the Corporation.

Dr. Collie observed that the Committee had twice sent in the same report which they had fully discussed in the Corporation and now it was no good shifting ground. He was opposed to it going to a Committee a third time.

It being past 5 o'clock and several members desiring to speak the President adjourned the meeting to 13th December.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is stated that in no country opinions differ as in India and no people disagree so much as the Indians; the only point on which they all seem to agree is to disagree. Any little incident shows this clearly and there is no gains as that it is a fundamental characteristic of the Indian race. The medical profession of Bombay lately gave us a good idea of this peculiarity. As is well known, for some time now the medical practitioners of this city have been contemplating the question of Medical Registration in India. Already two meetings have taken place to discuss the question and I believe a Committee is already formed to consider the matter. The last meeting resulted in a fiasco owing to the tendency of some people to consider themselves more royalist than the King himself. The quarrel came over the presence of some Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants at the meeting. Some medical men present thought it "infra-dig" to associate with this class of practitioners and protested against their presence. Colonel Dimmoek very properly remarked that until the law defined "a legally qualified medical practitioner" these practitioners must be considered as forming part of the medical profession and, therefore had every right to take part in meetings which affect it. On hearing this a number of medical men walked away to the amusement of sensible people present. My object in writing this is to show that Colonel Dimmoek took a right view of the situation. No one for a moment will compare an M. D. of a well known University with an Assistant Surgeon of Indian Medical Colleges. Yet an Assistant Surgeon is as much a medical practitioner as a University graduate. In England where registration exists all medical practitioners are not of the same academical standing. Everybody knows that there a doctor of medicine is a different person from a Licentiate of a College, yet all are legally considered alike and have the same rights. For instance, a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries is a legally qualified practitioner as well as a London M. D. There, nobody quarrels over such distinctions, and a London M. D. has too good sense to refuse to associate with a licentiate. Here it is the boast of an L. M. and S. to call attention, at the slightest provocation, the difference between his degree and the diploma of an Assistant-Surgeon. I will not quorrel over this so-called distinction I will only remark that a College diploma granted in the British Isles differ little if it does at all from the College diploma granted to Assistant Surgeons here. There, too, a college diploma is not a University degree and everybody understands their well.

In India here we are not even sure that Registration will be established. The Bombay men would like to see the Registration applied to British and Indian University graduates only; reluctantly they will have to include the holders of diplomas from Royal Colleges and Apothecaries halls of the British Isles. As for us, Assistant Surgeons and foreign graduates many of whom practise in India with continental and American degrees, we are not to be considered even. In England the Registrar was opened to foreign graduates until 1886. In India only things must be different. In Ceylon and the Straits settlements the degrees and diploma of British, Indian Colonial, European, American and even Japanese Universities and Colleges are registerable India to start with, will do better than that. No wonder that in the long run that is nothing. But even if registration comes into force, the existing practitioners, whatever may be their denominations, will continue to form part of the medical profession in India. The Law will effect future practitioners and certainly not the existing one. The Bombay practitioners ought to consider these before making a show of their supposed excellence.—Yours, etc.,

ASST. SURGEON.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

Enjoyable Performance at the Town Hall.

THERE was unfortunately but a moderate sized audience at the Town Hall, Bombay, last evening, when Signor Scrinzi gave a concert to inaugurate a Fund for the purchase of a new organ for the Church of St. Anne, Mazagon. However those lovers of classical music who attended were well repaid by a very enjoyable performance. The programme, except that the first part inclined to be rather heavy, had been selected with nice judgment and each item was given an effective rendering.

Signor Scrinzi was fortunate in having secured the services of H. E. the Governor's Band, who contributed three items and played in a manner which, an excellent combination as they are, they have seldom equalled. Under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr they opened the concert with a fine performance of "Pomp and Circumstance." Sir Edward Elgar's well known march, their "Grand Selection" from Lohengrin played in excellent taste, was one of the best things of the evening, and they also contributed three movements from Haydn's symphony in "D." Signor Scrinzi himself was responsible for two pianoforte solos. His first was Chopin's difficult "Polonaise" in A flat which he gave with apt expression and considerable executive skill, and Liszt's "Vision," with which the programme concluded, was equally well played. He also conducted the choir of St. Anne's in two pieces "Super flumina Babilonis" by Palestrina and Mendelssohn's "The Lark," of which the latter in particular was much appreciated. Mr. A. Schmuck contributed a well executed violin solo, the "Ave Maria" of Schubert Wilhelmj and Mr. A Rheinius' cornet solo, a "Serenade," was also a clever performance. The remaining items were vocal and were rendered by Mr. George F. Hill with Squire's "A Sergeant of the Line" and Miss Hettie Muret who sang "'Twas April" and "A Summer Night."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th November shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 145,542 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 16,055 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Training the Territorials.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

DURING the past two years the Territorial Army has seen itself obliged to live in houses constructed according to the taste and fancy of successive War Ministers. Lord Midleton (Mr. St. John Brodrick) was content to design a picturesque chalet on the ruins of which his successor raised a showy bungalow; Mr. Haldane, our latest architect, has designed a mansion. No wise architect closes his ears to the criticisms of the people who inhabit the houses he has built, and, if possible, he is generally prepared to effect such structural improvements as are shown to be necessary. There is no doubt that the present Minister of War will do as much for the house that he has constructed; and perhaps, after a residence of eighteen months in the Territorial mansion the moment is not ill-chosen to call the attention of the architect to those minor alterations which would tend to improve the health and comfort of those who live therein. It is not proposed to advise any drastic or structural changes, for it is to be hoped that the general design of the mansion has been approved once and for all, but there are certain draughts which are inconvenient, certain internal arrangements susceptible of improvement, which only those who have lived in the house are acquainted with. The criticisms of those who complain that the whole structure is too small for our needs, that it is built on the quicksands of voluntary service, instead of on the rock of compulsory training, involve structural alterations which it would be futile to discuss at the present moment; we have the house, and we have got to live in it, such as it is, and make the most of it. It remains to consider what improvements at trifling cost can be introduced to render it more homelike and better suited to our needs. During the past year in this column most of these needs and requirements have been dealt with in detail, and it will suffice to summarise more briefly.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The first great need, which is essential, and which must be provided for before any steps can be taken to remedy other defects, is the everlasting question of money. In saying that more money is required for the Territorial Army than is at present forthcoming it would be only just and graceful to admit that we certainly get the best value for the inadequate sums at present voted for the purpose. In the days of the Volunteers funds were raised in three ways: By Parliamentary grants, by voluntary local subscriptions, by trusting to the commanding and other officers to make good any deficit out of their own pockets. It is questionable whether even the Secretary for War realised the large amounts which these two latter methods produced; certain it is that he made no adequate provision in his estimates to replace and compensate for these sources of revenue, which are now, in the case of most units, practically non-existent. In the old days wealthy private individuals and firms were willing to give donations to support local military units who do not at all see any advantage in subscribing to the funds of County Associations; officers, since the introduction of the element of pay, do not feel inclined to provide out of their own pockets luxuries and necessaries for their men which they feel ought to be provided by the State, items which the Secretary of State frequently and loudly declares are, or will be soon, so provided. How, then, is this deficit in funds met? Imprimis, it is partly met by an increase in the Parliamentary grant; secondly, thanks to the energy and capacity of County Associations, we now buy in cheaper markets and get better value for our money than hitherto; but there still remains a deficit; money, which is not forthcoming, is required for the following purposes:

1. Provision of horses and transport.
2. Additional training for officers and men who can afford the time.
3. Additional range accommodation.
4. Improvements, furniture, etc., for headquarters.
5. General advertisement (printing posters, etc., prizes recruiting entertainments, etc.).
6. Payment of small salaries to regimental staff, e.g., quartermasters, secretaries, quartermaster-sergeants.

If the Secretary of War is unwilling to ask Parliament for the necessary money which may be estimated, on a basis of £2 per man, at £600,000, then there remains only one obvious course to pursue, namely, to make each county responsible for raising the money required for its own Territorial units by collecting a Territorial rate from all ratepayers who are not members of the Territorial Force or some other branch of his Majesty's forces. In these hard times this in itself is calculated to stimulate recruiting, whilst, at the same time, the burthen would not fall heavily on anybody; London, for instance, with its hundreds of thousands of ratepayers, would only have to find £80,000, whilst as regards the justice of the rate there could be few complaints, for surely the supply of adequate local defence is as much the business of a county as is the provision of police, lighting, roads, and a water supply, and provision for the poor.

The first three sub-heads in the above schedule have already formed the subject of comment in this column, whilst the remaining three will be dealt with as occasion offers, but all six requirements are as universally recognised by members of the Force as being absolutely essential that it would seem superfluous to devote further space to their discussion in the present article. Let us rather consider some of the other reforms which the experience of the past year show to be advisable.

THE QUESTION OF UNIFORM.

Light-heartedly and eagerly, perhaps, even without giving the matter a second thought, our Territorial Army was clothed universally in khaki from the outset. The introduction of this colour into the British Service owes its origin to the backgrounds most usually encountered by our troops in India, South Africa, and Egypt, and for these countries there is no doubt that khaki forms the most suitable colour in which to clothe our Regular Army. Those who had the opportunity of watching this year's autumn manœuvers were particularly struck with the obvious visibility of khaki on the background afforded by an English landscape, and the same is also true of most landscapes in Northern Europe. Under these circumstances it is open to question whether khaki is fitted for the use of even our expeditionary force, and a fortiori it is still more open to question as a suitable clothing for our home defence Territorials who are—theoretically—only destined to fight in England. But even waiving the matter of colour aside, it is notorious that the actual material used for clothing most Territorial units leaves much to be desired. Even in mid-summer the wind blows through the open fabric of the material, and renders men liable to chills; what it would be like as covering throughout the rigorous of an English winter's campaign is best left to the imagination. Not only is the material of which the uniforms are made a poor protection, but already, in very many instances, it shows

unmistakable signs of not having sufficient lasting power, and in many units men are bringing in uniforms which are no longer fit to wear. Now a fabric which cannot withstand the fair wear and tear of two years' "Territorialism" is no use whatever to our citizen soldiers, for even the "official life" is put down at four years, and besides that, a uniform that goes to pieces after two annual trainings would certainly, even if new, notwithstand the work of a campaign, not to speak of the six months' mobilised training, of which we have heard so much. It is possible to find an excellent excuse in this instance for the authorities; uniforms were ordered in great haste, and in most cases units were allowed to patronise their own tailor—the firm who had supplied them in the old Volunteer days—and charged Volunteer prices but this only aggravates the case against the tailors. Those contractors who for fifty years past have been making large profits over supplying Volunteer corps made their last big scoop in April of last year. In future, it is pleasant to reflect, they will have to supply uniforms at bedrock prices, and it is to be hoped that the county associations will see to it that those uniforms are up to sample as regards the material. Looking at it from the practical point of view, and even supposing that a material is supplied capable of lasting out the official life of four years, what would happen in the event of mobilisation? The men completing their fourth year would not have a rag to wear, and the three years' men would be in the same state at the end of a month or so. It would be a wise policy if county associations insisted on an official five years' life, and condemned clothing at the end of four years, calling it in to store for use in case of emergency. As regards the most suitable colour for home defence a really practical test of invisibility carried out on typical English landscapes by the Hythe experts would go far to establish once and for all a much-debated point. So far as inexpert opinion goes, khaki is only suitable in autumn sunshine, whilst some shade of grey, preferably with a bluish tint, is less visible under other conditions of atmosphere.

AGE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

All critics have agreed that the Territorial Army of to-day includes a dangerous percentage of men who are not physically fit either on account of age or of their undeveloped physique. The ramifications of this problem enter so deeply into our whole national organisation that we cannot even hope that the Secretary of State for War, acting alone, is likely to find a solution of the problem. To reject recruits for the Territorial Army on account of age or physical unfitness means in most cases to lose the recruit, for, once the patriotic impulse is past he gives not a second thought to the matter, but continues to live his undersized life in his own way. It is not desirable to turn our citizen army into a sort of gigantic training gymnasium for the temporarily unfit; if the country will not accept compulsory military training for its men perhaps in time it may be induced to accept compulsory physical training for its adolescents. Until then it is much to be feared that at least 25 per cent. of our citizen army must be looked upon as cadets, and they should be treated as such; that is the only way in which without incurring extra expense to the public, we can hope to keep our ranks full. The following typical standard is laid down for men of 21 years of age: Weight 118lb. chest (fully expanded) 33 1-2in, height 5ft. 2in. If this standard were strictly adhered to and all those recruits who failed to reach it irrespective of age, were looked upon as cadets and only drew half pay when in training, our recruiting would hardly be likely to suffer, whilst our immature youths would have some inducement to go in for private physical culture. It is ridiculous to expect men to effect an improvement by including a few physical exercises in the recruits' course of drills, besides which we cannot spare those valuable hours (or instructors) for this purpose. Mr. Sandow has amply proved that a healthy lad can in a few months appreciably add to his physique by a course of exercises, and there is no reason why the responsibility for undergoing such courses should not be thrown on the man himself. The monetary consideration of half-pay, combined with the moral effect of being dubbed a cadet, would have the desired effect, and then although we might have many lads in the rank under the age of 21, they would, one and all, at less conform to the physical standard of manhood.

EMPLOYMENT.

Perhaps one of the pleasantest features of life in the old Volunteers was the personal interest taken in each individual man by his company officers, and the spirit of freemasonry which pervaded each unit. If a man was out of work he at once had dozens of good friends trying their best to get him a new job, and it was seldom that they did not succeed. The officers of the Volunteer, and now of the Territorial Force, are for the most part recruited from that very class with either employs labour itself or can influence those who do. A man who is a keen and consciousness citizen soldier is pretty certain to be worth his salt as an employe. It would appear as if sufficient capital had not been made of these two facts to render the Territorial Force more attractive and useful to its members. It is not for a moment suggested that the force should be degraded by being turned into an employment bureau for those who cannot get or keep situations save by the assistance of influence, but there is no reason why the question of finding berths for deserving members of the force should not receive greater consideration than has been accorded to it hitherto. First of all each company or squadron should have its employment committee, presided over by the company commander, and such cases as it was unable to deal with should be referred to the regimental committee, who in turn might apply for assistance to a committee of the County Association appointed to deal with such matters. Not only are there hundreds of Territorials who want to get work or who are anxious to better themselves, but there are also hundreds of Territorial employers of labour who would rather give work to a fellow-Territorial than to an outsider. In addition, those people who advertise in the daily papers for workers might easily be induced to apply in the first instance to the County Association. They would then get a man about whose work it was possible to know something by referring to the remarks of his company commander. They would get a man who was obviously not a slacker, and one who they would feel sure would utilise his annual holiday in a healthy and sensible manner, instead of in loafing about seaside lodgings and possibly incurring expenditure which he was unable to afford. That the existence of a well-organised employment bureau would help vastly in popularising the force there can be no doubt. Such an organisation, if carried out on sound business lines, might spell ruin for some of those sharks who now prey upon the respectable unemployed, and at the same time, would do more towards producing a constant stream of recruits for the Territorial Army than much cumbrous legislation.

CRITICISM.

It is just possible that many Territorials are getting as tired of unauthorised criticism as their predecessors, the Volunteers, got "fed up" with unmerited praise; notwithstanding, however, good criticism cannot but lead to improvement. If we apply this principle to authorised criticism, we are at once surprised at the paucity of the commodity. After field-days, and sometimes after inspection, the senior officer present permits himself to say a "few words"—at the annual prize-giving the guest of the evening frequently revels in a few more or less merited laudatory platitudes—but such a thing as a searching and public criticism does not exist. It might be an unpleasant ordeal, but it would do much good. The bitter would probably be taken with the sweet in a thoroughly sporting spirit, and much improvement might result. It would, in the opinion of many, be an excellent thing if the brigadier issued annually a pamphlet to every corps, criticising all that he had noticed of bad, and praising all that he had seen of good this pamphlet to be printed and issued with regimental orders to every member of the corps. A cricketer delights to read an account of his innings in the newspaper. A rowing man is not above taking hints from printed criticisms of his form. All clubs who pay for the services of a professional do not hesitate to make him coach the members. Territorials also are good sportsmen, and they would be glad to hearken to well-reasoned criticism from the professionals with whom they are thrown most in contract that is to say their brigadiers.

AMAZING HOAX IN BERLIN.

Judges Personated by Swindlers.

At last the Prussian army has been avenged. When the cobbler Voigt made his famous attack on the Town Hall of Kospenick he dressed himself in the secondhand uniform of a captain of a Guard regiment, and in this disguise imposed upon the detachment of troops with which he carried out his predatory purpose. And civilian scoffers declared that it was only the fetish power of the military uniform that had blinded the eyes of all and sundry to his unsoldierly bearing, his coarse features, and his obvious lack of culture and refinement. But now the Prussian army has been avenged, for a crime almost as ingenious in its conception, and as spirited in its execution, as the immortal coup of Kospenick has been practised on the guardians of civil order in the very halls of justice themselves, beneath the shadow of the massive structure of the Berlin Police Presidency and through the instrumentality of the official garb of the highest officers of the law.

With a brazen impudence, which it is difficult to know whether more to admire or condemn, the perpetrators walked into the rooms of the judges at the Civil Courts, and, having thrown over their shoulders the solemn robes of the learned brethren, sat calmly down to exercise certain judicial functions which could be exploited for their own immediate benefit. The authors of this bold enterprise are three youths, all in the neighbourhood of their twentieth year. They are Lothar Luedke, at one time a dentist and now described as a waiter; Willi Warnitzki, a cyclist; and Hans Meyer, a cook. The idea originated with the first-named, who for some time was employed in a subordinate capacity in the large and handsome building which houses the principal Civil Courts of the German capital. He left this post to serve a sentence of nine months' imprisonment for theft, and appears, probably under the inspiration of his great exemplar Voigt, to have spent his enforced solitude in reflecting on the futility of human institutions, and especially of such as have for their object the preservation of law and order. At any rate, his first action on being liberated was to enlist a couple of recruits and proceed to demonstrate that quality.

COOL INTRUDERS.

One afternoon, at four o'clock—that is to say, just as the judges were rising—the trio walked into the court buildings and paced its echoing corridors with confident steps. No one asked their business. They were taken for successful litigants or willing witnesses, and allowed to pass. Presently they found themselves alone in a stretch of passage. As quick as lightning they opened the door of one of the judges retiring rooms. It was unoccupied and a row of black robes was hanging on pegs on the wall. In an instant they had taken down three of these and donned them, and now the most difficult part of the task was accomplished.

Here it may be necessary to explain to the English reader that the judiciary is a special branch of the legal profession in Germany into which a candidate passes as soon as his studies are completed, and that there would, consequently, be nothing to excite particular attention in the spectacle of three callow youths sauntering about the courts in judges' robes. However that may be, the three adventurers, under the generalship of Luedke, now sought out one of the rooms where the preliminary examination of cases is gone into and where there were cupboards full of papers telling, in superfluous detail, the story of many a human tragedy, comedy, and farce. A few dozen bundles were taken out at random, and the trio, grouped round the table, were soon absorbed in an examination of the various documents. Now and then an attendant darted in unceremoniously, and seeing, as he thought, three judges still deeply engaged in unravelling some knotty legal point stammered a confused apology for his intrusion, and beat a hasty retreat. Occasionally a charwoman, prowling round for her daily quantum of dust and waste paper, put her inquisitive nose in at the door. She was swiftly sent packing with that hyperborean vigour of reprimand which is seen in its finest flower in the Prussian official.

"COLLECTING THE COSTS."

Meanwhile, the spurious judges were hard at work. They first possessed themselves of the names of the principal parties to some score of cases which they had under their hands. Next—and this is where the object of their entire campaign comes in—they obtained a number of the forms on which the Courts are accustomed to demand from litigants contributions towards the judicial expenses already incurred in their suits. These were filled in with names and addresses taken from the bundles of papers, and with sums varying from £10 to upwards of £50, subscribed with imaginary signatures, and impressed with the official stamp. There still remained a difficulty which to less resourceful minds might have proved insurmountable: How was the money to be collected? But our heroes were not for one moment at a loss. On official paper an order was drawn up in official language conferring on the bearer power to execute the warrants of the Court, and that magic symbol, the official stamp, was imprinted also upon this.

All was now in readiness, so the enterprising three doffed their judicial garments and strolled innocently out into the street, no doubt wishing the attendants and police on duty a very good evening as they passed them by. To give themselves the necessary professional appearance, which was advisable to account for their presence in the courts at that advanced hour of the afternoon, they carried away under their arms a number of valuable law tomes, which were disposed of at the nearest second hand book shop. All that remained was to collect from the unsuspecting litigants the sums they had levied upon them, and here they seem to have acted with less circumspection than in the earlier part of their undertaking, for the police somehow got on to their track, and the adventurous three are now safely under lock and key.

ARRESTS AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOVEMBER 29.

The arrest of some young men dressed as Sanyasis at Agartala is reported here. The report says that during the Coronation day these young men were found loitering in Sanyasi garb whereupon the police suspected them as men of bad character and arrested them. One of them has since been released. Details are yet wanting.

DEATH OF DR. W. MURRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 29.

Dr. W. Murray who has been in charge of emigrants for Natal died in the Nursing Home on Saturday of heart disease.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASES.

List of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 29.

It is now practically settled that the Patiala Sedition trial will come up before the Special Tribunal early in December. The tribunal will consist of Sardar Baghwan Singh, late President of the Council of Regency and now Home Secretary, Lala Ram Prashad, Judge of the Chief Court, and Moulvi Fazal Matin, Sessions Judge. Seventy-five men will be placed on trial on charges of sedition and setting class against class under Sections 124 A and 153 A. The majority of the accused are residents of British Districts and were imported to recruit the Settlement, Educational, Public Works and Account Department in the Patiala State. The following is the list of persons arrested. Model school, Patiala, Lala Baij Nath, B.A., B.L., of Karnal, Lala Mul Raj, B.A., student, Lala Chiranji Lal, clerk, Director of Public Instruction, City High School, Patiala, Lala Lachman Das, B.A., Head Master, Lala Kundan Lal, Head Master, Primary School, Karta Ram master of the Branch School, Lala Dwarka Das, student, City High School.

Public Works Department:—Rai Jwala Pershad, Executive Engineer of the District of Banjnour, Lalas Nand Lal, Accountant of Jullundur, Girdhari Lal, Sub-overseer of Jullundur, Balmokand, Overseer of Jullundur, Chet Ram, Sub-overseer of Jullundur, Hukam Chand, Contractor, Kishori Lal, clerk of Ambala, Atma Ram, Accountant of Nahan, Parma Nand, Contractor, Ram Lal, Sub-overseer of Jullundur Babu Salig Ram, clerk of Hoshiarpur, Pandit Das Raj, Head Clerk of Rajpura, Lala Attar Chand, Contractor, Patiala, Lala Gawardhan Lal, Sub-overseer, Pandit Phul Chand, Draftsman, Lala Ganeshi Lal, Clerk Superintending Engineers Office, Babu Nasib Singh, Clerk, Sodhi Moharsingh, Supervisor, Lala Brij Lal, Storekeeper, Water Works, Patiala, Kandu Chaprasi, Arya Samaj, Patiala.

Accountants Office:—Lala Churanji Lal, Superintendent, Rahon, Lala Mackli Lal, Superintendent of Patiala, Lala Prabhu Ram, Clerk, District Burnala, Lala Bulagi Das, Patiala, Lala Jauru Lal Clerk, Pandit Ram Ishwar Das, Honorary Officer, Patiala, Lala Mahi Lal of the Patiala Medical Department, Dr. Bakhtawar Singh. Hospital Assistant of Ludhiana, Pundit Har Gulai of Karnal, Lala Doulat Ram, Clerk,

Police Department:—Lala Nand Lal, Sergeant Deraha of Ambala district. Lala Dhani Ram, Inspector of the Training School of Police, Sardar Shamaher Singh, Sub-Inspector Patiala, Lala Sant Ram Sub-Inspector, Patiala.

Other Departments:—Lala Kalwant Rai of Patiala, Lala Bhagwn Das, Treasurer, Kanwar Sahib Sodhi Lachman Singh, Postal Department of Dipalpore, Lalas Sahib Charan, Reader, Arastgi Department, Sain Das, Pleader, Ambala, of Amritsar, Badri Pershad Pleader of Patiala, Shib Paran Das, Kanungo of Patiala, Kapur Chand formerly Teacher Patiala of Sanam.

Shop-keepers.—Lalas Gopi Nath, Manager of the Supplying Agency of Patiala of Pundari, Ganda Ram, Manager Gramophone Agency, Patiala, Walsiti Ram, Sadar Treasurer, Rais Patiala, Chatu Ram, Manager Swadesni Stores, Patiala, Babu Ram Chandra, Manager Soap Factory of the Muzaffarnagar District, Lala Benarsi Das, Stationer, Bhadwi, Ramak Ram, Teacher of Bhadowi, Lala Prithvi, Chand, Naib Sads Kanung, Lala Narain Das, Manager, Court of Wards, Jagirdaran Bhawanigarh Mahashal, Kishen Chand Naib Sadar Kanunge of Kamalia, Lala Sada Ram, Headmaster of Rahon, Lala Pana Lal, Sub-overseer of the Ludhiana District.

Marwana:—Lalas Gouri Shanker, Mahajan of Narwana, Dalip Chand, Mahajan of Narwana, Shadi Lal of Chail, Bhagwan Chand Patwari of Mogha Basi, Salig Ram, Head Master Sanawar of Amargarh, Babu Dhani Ram, Supervisor, Basi of Bhatinda, Babu Radha Kishen, Teacher, Basi High School of Patiala. Lala Doulat Ram, Office Kanungo Basi, Sanam, Lala Chandu Lal, Pleader, Sanam, Desi Dyal son of Lala Chandu Lal, Pleader, Murari Ram Kanungo, Sanam, Pandit Ram Lal, Lalas Dhuni Chand Kanungo Gurdit Chand Patwari.

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 29.

The Special Tribunal at 4-45 this afternoon decided to remand the accused in the Sedition case until 12th proximo. Applications for bail have been refused until then.

INDIAN ARMS ACT.

Bengali Boy Arrested with Swords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The arrest of a Bengali youth, named Bankim Chandra Gossain, under section 19 of the Arms Act was made under curious circumstances at Howrah station last night. The accused who is aged about 20 arrived at Howrah station from Calcutta in company with three of his friends of the same age intending to leave by Mokamah Loop passenger train which leaves Howrah at 4-43 p.m. Having missed it he waited. He had a bundle under his arm and while strolling up and down the main platform an English sword bearing the initials of the Government of India inscribed on its hilt accidently fell to the floor from under his arm. Sub-Inspector Atdul Goffur of the Government Railway Police of Howrah who was passing at the time noticed the incident, confronted the accused and demanded an explanation. Accused said that he belonged to an amateur theatrical party and came from Boinchee to procure dresses and other accessories necessary for the performance of "Rejia". The man produced two other swords of Indian make but of different pattern from his bundle declaring that he had got them from a dresser residing at 1-2 Ramanath Mouzymdar's street in Calcutta. The accused was marched off to the thana were his clothes were searched. Nothing incriminating could however be found. The weapons were seized by the police, but the accused was released on a police bail of Rs. 200 early this morning pending trial.

THE AFGHAN OUTLOOK.

Unrest Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Judging from the Frontier news the general unrest in Afghanistan is steadily increasing. Troops are patrolling Kabul night and day and hardly any one is allowed to leave or enter the city after dark. In the Jellalabad district several murders have been committed and in several cases the heads, hands and feet of the victims have been cut off to prevent identification. Four military posts have been established from Kabul to Jadilk, Swikhpul, Jellalabad and Dakha for the purpose of guarding the road and assisting travellers. The Daraj of Dakha has been ordered to enlist a special body of 400 Khassadars and despatch them to Jellalabad.

The Khost country is still in an unsettled condition and it is reported that Sirdar Nasrullakhan has been ordered by the Amir to proceed there.

The Amir is now at Kabul and is in good health. He is now engaged in various schemes of irrigation and road improvement.

Owing to excessive exports the Amir has prohibited the export of horses, sheep and goats from the Afghan country without special order. The Russian trade in Afghan Turkistan is reported to be steadily declining while the importation of Indian tea and piece-goods is increasing.

LARGE REWARD FOR A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The large reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered by the Madras Government for the destruction of a man-eating tiger which has created a panic in the Ganjam villages having, it is alleged, in the past three years killed upwards of a hundred and fifty people carrying some of them off from amongst bands of twenty or thirty men. A reward of two hundred and fifty rupees previously offered has proved inadequate local shikaris being afraid to approach the creature's haunts.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 29.

On Saturday the second anniversary of the Indian Telegraph Association, Madras, was held at the Headquarters of the Anglo-Indian Association. Mr. W. F. Grehame, I. C. S., retired, presided, the Rev. Baker spoke at great length on the advisability of Unity. Out of unity in labour had sprung up several business organizations and as a result a good deal of public good was being done. Mr. H. K. Osborne was the next to speak. He cordially welcomed the establishment of a Benefit Fund for the Members of the Association Mr. Tindale had a word to say the Indian members of the Telegraph Department. His advice was to unite with the Association which belonged to Indians as much as it belonged to Eurasians or Europeans who could not do without them. Europeans and Eurasians should work hand in glove with Indians.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

American Proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

It is understood that the Government of India have under consideration proposals made by the United States Government to all the Powers who took part in the recent Shanghai Opium Conference. The Shanghai Conference, it will be remembered, on which the Government of India were represented by Mr. Brungate, laid down general principles for the conduct of the opium traffic. The United States Government now propose that a further step should be taken by the holding at the Hague or other centre of another conference to conventionalise the recommendations of the Shanghai Conference and formulate uniform rules to be observed by all the signatories in connection with the opium traffic in their various territories.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State intimating that the American Government is once again moving into the opium question. It was at their initiative that an International Commission met at Shanghai last cold weather, and the Washington Government is now arranging for another International Conference to put the resolution of the last Commission in a form of Regulations and enforce them.

SRIPUR TRAIN DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOVEMBER 29.

The five persons including Upendra Chakravarti and Hem Sen of Modhyapara arrested in connection with the Sripur train dacoity case were not identified by the wounded persons who are still lying at the hospital.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE APPEAL.

Reference to Third Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Justice Harrington commences the hearing of the Alipore Bomb case appeal reference as soon as the paper books are ready

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 29.

The rainfall has diminished in the South of the Peninsula being confined chiefly to the Coast districts and only small amounts being recorded. The weather is slightly disturbed in the South-East of the Bay.

Forecast.—A further decrease in the rainfall in the South of the Peninsula is likely.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls in some places. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent and crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains, wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum continues higher than usual at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier at Jhansi. Temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier in the north but contains the average or more than the average amount of moisture in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0·38" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over nearly the whole division. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall but in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum has risen and is generally higher.

General Remarks.—Mangalore records 0·58" of rain, Calicut 0·16" and Bijapur 0·38." Skies continue heavily clouded in north Malabar and elsewhere in the south of the Peninsula cloud has again decreased. But light cloud has spread over the northern half of the Peninsula.

A few showers are again likely in Malabar and the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the fifth criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CHAKLA STREET MURDER.

Pragji Vassonji, a Hindu, was charged with the murder of Kanji Topan on the afternoon of the 24th October last at Chukla street by wounding him with a knife. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Pradhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Wellinkar defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and the following gentlemen were empannelled to try the case:—Mr. J. A. Symington (foreman); Mr. Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chouksr; Habutbhai M. H. Kajiji; Mr. Pallanji Dorabji Pavri; Mr. P Glynn Messent; Mr. Henry Gey Weber; Mr J. E. P. Curry; Mr. S. Meyers and Mr. G. A. Gahagan.

The learned Advocate-General, in opening the case for the Crown, read the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charge and said the accused was charged with the murder of Kanji Topan, who lived with his wife Mulbai, his daughter Kooverbai, his brother Biladhar and Laladhar's wife Nandu on the first floor of a house in Chukla street. The accused, who was known to the female members of the family, came to Bombay from Cutch Mandvi and went to the house of the deceased with some presents of dried vegetables for the female members from his sister at Mandvi. The presents were received and the accused was asked by the deceased to take his meals there during his stay in Bombay. The accused had come down to Bombay to make purchases in order to retail them at his native city. He made his purchases and on the 24th October last he put them in a box which he nailed. On that day, in the afternoon at about two and three o'clock the deceased was seated with the accused in the "divankhana" and the female members of the family went out into the passage to grind corn. Half-an-hour later Mulbai had occasion to go to the "divankhana" when she saw the door ajar and her husband lying in a pool of blood with several clean cuts and two stabs in the chest and the abdomen. An alarm was raised and people collected there. The accused was not there. His box was there and a dhotar was lying in a corner covered with blood. There was also in the room the umbrella of the accused and some sweets which he had purchased. The Police were informed and Inspector DeBurgh arrived on the scene and made inquiries and found a knife from the sweeper's gully covered with blood. That knife belonged to the accused. The ladies of the house would tell them that it belonged to the accused and Liladhar would tell them that it was sharpened on the day that he got his (Liladhar's) knife sharpened. Medical evidence would be called to show that the wounds on the deceased could have been inflicted with the knife produced in Court. Inquiries were made about the accused, but he was not found for some time till he was arrested at Cutch Mandvi and brought down to Bombay. After the murder the accused appeared to have gone to Liladhar's shop and demanded some silver ornament which he had given him. Liladhar gave him the ornament and with that the accused went to a shop in Mint Road and sold it to a Marwari. Later on he pledged some three silver buttons, but nothing was known of his subsequent movements. There was no doubt that Kanji was murdered in his room with the knife belonging to the accused and the question for them to consider would be whether it was the accused who had committed the deed. It was the accused who was with the deceased in the room before the murder was committed, the knife used in the commission of the offence belonged to the accused, a "dhotar" belonging to the accused was found from a corner of the room covered with blood and those facts left very little doubt that the accused was in the room at the time the murder was committed. The accused, after the commission of the offence, was not found there, but he had left behind his "dhotar," his umbrella and shoes and the sweets he had purchased. On these facts it was for the jury to say whether the accused could be innocent of the offence. The first question for them to consider was how the accused came out of the room. The accused could not have come out of the door of the "divankhana" leading up to the passage as in that case he would have been seen by the ladies who were working there. There was another door to the "divankhana" and it was probable that the accused must have left the room by that door unseen by the women in the passage. The second question for them to consider would be how was it that the ladies did not hear anything. In regard to that the learned Advocate-General said he could not offer any explanation except the fact that the women were dull of perception. It might also be remembered that the women were grinding corn in a mill which made considerable noise. The third and the last question for them to consider was what was the motive of the accused in committing the deed. The learned Advocate-General said that he was unable to offer any explanation on that score also, but if they were satisfied on the evidence that it was the accused who had committed the murder they were not concerned with the motive.

Evidence was then called.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Claim for Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

JAMES MACDONALD VS. ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

For the Plaintiff: Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. S. A. Tyebji.

For the defendants:—Mr. L. J. Robertson with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

His Lordship yesterday began hearing this suit which was filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 10,000 by way of damages for wrongful dismissal and Rs. 1,070, being the amount of his salary or wages from 1st October 1908 to 10th November 1908 and the second class passage fare by the P. O. to England.

The plaintiff stated in his plaint that on the 8th May 1907 the defendants agreed to employ him as a foreman moulder for the term of three years on the terms contained in an agreement which was executed at Glasgow. The plaintiff, in terms of the agreement arrived in Bombay in June 1907 and began his duties with the defendants on the 8th June 1907. He was employed by the defendants to make the castings required for the new Mazagon works of the defendants on which he was employed for upwards of a year. He always performed his duties with zeal and fidelity, to the best of his skill and ability and to the full satisfaction of the defendants. His salary was raised 25 rupees a month in the month of May 1908 and he was paid a bonus of Rs. 240 on the 13th May 1908 in recognition of the good work he had done. In July 1907, the plaintiff, in the course of his duties, had to perform work which resulted in his being seized with a serious illness which prevented him under medical advice from attending to his duties for about five weeks. At the end of August 1908 he gave notice that he would resume his work next day. He was requested to see the manager but before doing so and after some delay and failing to get an interview, the plaintiff was instructed by pencil note to resume his duties the next Monday. On the 31st August 1908, the plaintiff was for the first time in the course of his service blamed for making bad castings although the same was not attributable to any default of the plaintiff. On the 10th October 1908, the plaintiff received notice from the defendants terminating the plaintiff's engagement and making unfounded allegations about the plaintiff's capacity for his duties. He submitted that the defendants had wrongfully dismissed him from their employment and the allegation of his incompetence was made to justify their conduct if possible. He said he was not incompetent as alleged. The fact was that the plaintiff's services were no longer required by the defendants as the Mazagon works were finished and the defendants had adopted the device of alleging that the plaintiff was incompetent in order to avoid paying him for the full period of his employment. The defendants had failed to pay the plaintiff for the period he worked for them in October 1908 and for the period of one month after the notice. He claimed payment of these amounts in any case and the amount of the second class P. and O. passage to England. He also claimed damages for wrongful dismissal. He had on the faith of his agreement with the defendants rented a bungalow for two years ending 1st September 1909 and he was obliged to pay rent for the same although out of work. He had also been unable to obtain employment in Bombay where he had to stop to attend to this suit. He contended that the first notice was bad as terminating his engagement at a broken period in a month and not at the end of the month.

He, therefore, prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay him Rs. 10,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal; that they be ordered to pay to him in any event his salary or wages from the 1st day of October 1908 to the 10th day of October 1909 and also his salary and wages from the 10th day of October 1908 to the 10th day of November 1908 and the price of a second class passage by P. and O. to England and that judgment be passed in his favour for those sums which amounted to Rs. 1,070; and that the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

The defendants, in their written statement, admitted having entered into agreements with the plaintiff but denied that the plaintiff was specially employed to make castings for the New Mazagon Works and that he performed his duties with zeal or fidelity or to the best of his skill and ability or to the full satisfaction of the defendants as alleged in the plaint. The fact was that the plaintiff proved himself to be careless and incompetent and incapable of controlling and managing those employed under him. Frequent complaints had been made by the constituents of the defendant Company regarding the castings turned out by the plaintiff and very heavy allowances had had to be paid in respect of such castings, being of improper weight or otherwise defective. They denied that Rs. 240 were given to the plaintiff in recognition of his good work. On the contrary they had frequently to complain of the bad work turned out by the plaintiff. The sum of Rs. 240 was given to the plaintiff in the hope that it might encourage him to do better and be more careful. In fact, however, the plaintiff's work got worse instead of better. It was quite untrue that the plaintiff was for the first time blamed for bad castings on the 31st August 1908. They submitted that the statements made in their notice, which was referred to in the plaint, were strictly accurate, and they denied that the allegations thereon made regarding the incapacity of the plaintiff were unfounded. They further submitted that they were amply justified in dismissing the plaintiff from their service as he had failed to perform the contract on his part. The plaintiff was dismissed for misconduct and incompetence and not for the reasons alleged in the plaint. The defendants had always been ready and willing to pay to the plaintiff what was rightly due to him. They craved leave to bring into Court the sum of Rs. 1,070 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, though they would, if necessary, submit that the plaintiff having absented himself from their works from the 12th October to the 10th November, he was not strictly entitled to be paid for that period. They denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the damages claimed or any part thereof. They submitted that their notice was good and valid and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The plaint and the written statement having been read, the following issues were raised:—(1) Whether the defendants were justified by reason of the incompetency of the plaintiff in giving him notice under clause 7 of the agreement; (2) whether the plaintiff performed the said contract on his part; (3) whether the plaintiff was dismissed for reasons set out in para 7 of the plaint; (4) whether the plaintiff, having absented himself from the defendants' works from the 12th October to the 10th November 1908, was entitled to any pay for that period; (5) whether assuming that the defendants were not justified in giving notice to the plaintiff on the 10th October, or that the said notice was bad, the plaintiff was entitled to any damages, having regard to his having absented himself without leave from the 12th October 1908, and (6) whether the sum of Rs. 1,070 paid in cash was not in any case sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Mr. P. A. Strip of the Excise Department charged Ismail Yatan, a Mahomedan lad, aged 10, with having in his possession seven grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he had bought the drug from a Bania in Kamatipura for his own use. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Vishnu Sadashiv, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a bicycle belonging to Nowrajshah Nusservanji Watcha, residing at Grant Road. It appeared from evidence that on Sunday afternoon the complainant left the cycle at the foot of the staircase of the Ripon Music Club. Half an hour later on going to look for it, he found it missing. He then went to the Mharvadi Police Station, where he saw the accused in custody with the stolen bicycle, which he identified as his own. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, out of which one month is to be in solitary confinement.

POLICEMEN SENTENCED.

Inspector Spiers charged Chhitasing P. C. No. 8864, and Dadasing Hirasing, both police sepoys in the local Police Force, with theft and receiving stolen property respectively. It appears from evidence that the first accused occupied the same room at police lines with Shivlal, also a police sepoy. Shivlal left for Bhusawal on special duty on the 23rd instant, after locking his box. On his return on the 25th instant he found that the lock of his box had been broken, and silver buttons, a watch and chain, and some cash, aggregating to Rs. 21 stolen therefrom. The two accused were arrested on suspicion, and the police on making inquiries recovered the silver buttons from a Marwari with whom the accused had pledged them for Re. 1. The watch and chain was found on the top of a latrine tank. Both the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HONORARY MAGISTRAS' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Motilal J. S. Shroff (Chairman), and J. S. Warlaw Milne.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 44 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Messrs B. N. Motiwalla (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AS RHODES SCHOLARS.

There has, perhaps, never been a time writes a London correspondent when women have interested themselves more in Colonial questions. At the recent annual conference of women workers which was held at Southsea, the question of the Colonial woman was brought up again and again. The advantages of a

BY THE WAY.

SOUL CAKES.

All Souls' Day would seem a sombre anniversary except for barristers among whom the lingering toast "Cras Animarum" preserves the memory of the distant days when the morrow of "All Souls" was the date for reopening the Law Courts. But country children in some districts keep this anniversary as a kind of weird festival on which they go round their village collecting "soul cakes" or the money to buy them with a queer chant of many variants. "Soul cakes" are something like hot-cross buns and the collecting of them is supposed to commemorate pre-Reformation Masses for the dead.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

The Dowager Queen of Sweden, who is on a private visit to England, has spent happy months in England in bygone years. She went to Bournemouth to recruit her health after an illness several years ago, and the late King gave a public eulogy of the pleasant climate which had benefited the Queen and himself. On another visit she was present incognito at some of the Keswick Convention meetings. Her Majesty has taken a deep interest in evangelical work, and the Salvation Army has often received proofs of her kindly sympathy. She has been a great reader, in her times of ill-health, and many British authors are well known to her. Her Majesty was Princess Sophie of Nassau, and was married in 1857 to the late King.

M. LE PRESIDENT.

Those who have followed the Steinheil case will have formed a very adverse opinion of the President of the Assize Court. But it seems that the President has a dual personality. Just now we see him as M. de Valles the stern, adamantine Conseillor a la Cour d'Appel de Paris, as the judges of the Palais de Justice are designated in Paris. He appears to the casual reader brow beating prisoner and witnesses alike, but it must not be forgotten that all that he does is sanctioned by the procedure of the system of French law, otherwise we should have scenes more frequent between the President and Me. Aubin, the brilliant defender of the prisoner. Notwithstanding the President's grey hairs, from his alertness and his youthful vigour one would almost doubt that he had been 33 years at the Bar. Yet this is so, for he is 55 years of age.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

M. le President in private is Comte de Valles, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, a Parisian of Parisians. In Paris he occupies a house at the Quai d'Orleans, and housed therin is a fine collection of souvenirs of old Paris and of Rome before her decline and fall. The President follows the chase, and he possesses two rural estates. In Paris his well-known figure can be recognised in the shops of the dealers in antiques, at all the principal exhibitions of art, at the Opera, and at the Opera Comique. The public archives naturally possess for him a fascination, and when he is not at his country seats, he is often to be found working in the libraries, or studying the museums and galleries of Rome. He is an ardent archæologist, and is a member of many learned societies.

OTHER PERSONAGES.

The other principal characters in the trial are Advocate-General Riolle and Me. Aubin's juniors, Me. Landowski and Me. Steinhardt. The Advocate General holds the highest academic rank of all engaged in L'Affaire Steinheil, being a doctor of laws of the University of Rouen, his alma mater. Like M. de Valles, his love for Paris is intense, but he is a Parisian by adoptation, being a native of Normandy. He is also a sportsman and a member of the Sporting Club. His house is famous among Parisians for the brilliant receptions which he gives. Me. Landowski, who is a well-known member of the Order of Advocates in Paris, was for many years secretaire to Me. Aubin, who is likewise the Gamaliel of Me. Steinhardt, who succeeded Me. Landowski in Me. Aubin's chambers. Of him great things are expected.

A STATESMAN'S COURTSHIP.

Mrs. Gladstone is well known to be wrapped up in her husband and his career, says the "Bystander." He was 47 when he first met Miss Paget. He became Home Secretary soon after their marriage, and though he is, in print, perhaps the most abused man in the Government, he has, to those who know him personally, both charm and humour, a "glad eye," and a delightful singing voice. He has an extreme reverence for his father's memory, and gave to his wife for her engagement ring the same great emerald circle that the "G.O.M." gave to his wife when they became engaged.

COLOUR AND THE CHARACTER.

I sometimes think, writes Rosaline in "Black and White," if their speech has betrayed many men since the days of scripture, the temperaments of women are as often revealed by their clothes, especially when they follow their own tastes, undirected by dressmakers and fashion papers. The hue of her frock is frequently an index to the character of the weare: The woman who robes herself in rosy red has no intention of effacing herself in society; and even blue, in spite of its heavenly association would never be the chosen attire of a nun.

FRIENDS OF OTHER DAYS.

The Socialist Prime Minister of the French Republic, M. Aristide Briand, has just had a strange experience. About seven or eight years since, when he was no more than a prominent member of his local Socialist party, M. Briand, "M. A. P." tells us, was suffering from "The eternal want of pence that vexes public men." Having been appointed a delegate at the Congress of Tours, he was obliged to represent to his supporters that he had not the money for his fare and maintenance. Consequently, a sum of thirty francs was raised by the union he represented and advanced to him. Now that he has become Premier with a tolerable salary the union has sent him in a bill for the thirty francs, with interest to date.

NOTHING BY HALVES.

Blackie's life was a series of enthusiasms. He could do nothing by halves. His whole soul went into all his occupations and interests. Writing from Rome in his twenty-first year he could say:—You see I am verse-mad. But you know I am subject to various kinds of madness, and of frequent recurrence. In Aberdeen I got first religious-mad. Then I got Latin mad. In Berlin I got woman-mad. Now I am verse-mad, and am getting fast antiquarian-mad. God have mercy upon me! In later days, says "T.P.'s Weekly," he went "mad," as he would himself put it, over such matters as University reform, the Highland crofters, a Celtic Chair for Edinburgh University, Scottish song, and the teaching of Modern Greek.

HOW SPIDERS UNDRESS.

When the period for changing his skin arrives, the spider stops eating for several days and makes his preliminary arrangements by fastening himself by a short thread of web to one of the main lines of his snare, this to hold him firmly while he proceeds to undress. First, the skin cracks all round the thorax, being held only by the fore part. Next the lower part of the body is uncovered, and then comes the struggle to free the legs. He works and kicks vigorously, seeming to have a very hard time of it. Fifteen minutes of continued perseverance, however, brings him out of his old dress, the struggle causing him to appear limp and lifeless for some time afterwards.

THE NORTH COUNTRIE.

Oh, fair grow the gowans and green, green the trees
Where southland waters wander still and sleepy to the seas,
And at hame on grim black peat-bags the mist-crawls drearillie
And the spates are up and cryin' in the North Countrie

Ye may wander by the waters in shade o' leafy treee,
And dream the lang, lang summer's day to drowsy dronin' bees;
I'd leifer be in Clova when wind and rain lash free
And the grey mists fill the corries in the North Countrie.

E'en tho' it should be winter and summer days were by,
And white beneath a pit-mirk lift the snaw-wreaths risin' high,
I'd thole the nip o' frost bite and cou'd right cheerillie
Where the north wind whirls the snawdrifts in the North Countrie.

But I'll win yet to Clova, when the sun breaks thro' the rain,
And smell the heather honey and wet birk trees again,
And see the great green hill-sides in the land where I would be,
Where whaups are whistlin' clearly in the North Countrie.

O. Stewart, in the "Old Volume."

THE TWO SERVICES.

The latest change in the designations of the Home Fleet Divisions is not calculated to enhance the dignity of the Rear-Admirals' commands. The reason assigned for giving these divisions the prefix "sub," instead of retaining the more distinctive appellation of the Nore, Portsmouth, and Devonport Divisions, is that it will avoid confusion. In future, therefore, the ships belonging to the Third and Fourth Divisions of Admiral Sir W. H. May's command will be known by the following terms:—"Nore sub-division Home Fleet" "Portsmouth, sub-division Home Fleet" and "Devonport, sub-division Home Fleet." It is difficult to conceive how these designations will overcome the cause which is officially given for their adoption, and they will certainly be less preferred to those which they have replaced. Since its inception, in 1902, the Home Fleet has undergone a series of changes in the titles of its component parts. Some of these have been justified by the development of this force, but it cannot be said of the latest designations that they are in keeping with the expansion of the premier Fleet.

WHAT BIGGER BATTLESHIPS MEAN.

The size of our fighting sea mastodons continues to go up by leaps and bounds in tonnage, "the limit" appears to be as far as ever. It is now reported that the newest battleship-cruiser, the "Lion" is to displace about 26,350 tons; having a length of 700 feet and a breadth of 86 1/2 feet, as compared with the 17,900 tons of the "Dreadnought," and her 490 feet length and 82 feet beam. The engines of the "Lion" are to develop 70,000 horse-power and give a speed of 28 knots; which may mean an actual speed of over thirty knots if the contractors do as well as they have been doing in excelling their speed contracts during the last few years. Except in very smooth water our fastest destroyer would be unable to escape from a cruiser with such slippery heels as this, since the least sea will knock off four or five knots of a destroyer's speed; and a sea which would fail to affect a "Lion" at all would reduce a "Swift" to 30 knots and under, and thus put her at the mercy of the mastodon's primary armament. But there is another question to be considered, and which, apparently, is at present escaping the notice of the layman, whatever the authorities may be doing in the matter. With each step forward in tonnage, and all it entails, the number of docks in the Empire to take these sea monsters is being reduced. A dock that had little to spare for a "Dreadnought" will not accommodate a "Lion." Thus there must be another large outlay in the near future, not only for larger docks, either floating or graving, but longer wharf frontages to our dockyards and their basins will be necessary to berth these 700 feet vessels, two of which will take up nearly as much space as four of our older type of battleship.

THE SEAMAN'S "LOYAL APPEAL."

The men of the lower deck who during recent years have annually put forward a document known as the "Magna Charta," or "Loyal Appeal," setting forth a list of disabilities for which they seek redress, have just issued the 1910 edition of this appeal to the authorities. The list of things to be redressed remains much the same as in former years; except that the points dealt with by the Admiralty since the introduction of the first appeal have been deleted. The document was evidently prepared before the concessions of warrant rank for twelve writers, ten ship's stewards, six masters-at-arms, and three cooks had been announced by the Admiralty, as the clause seeking these concessions is retained. A new clause, however, asks the Admiralty "that a sanatorium for the cure of tuberculosis contracted by naval men be provided and maintained out of naval votes;" while another clause reads as follows: "To facilitate and enable ex-naval men to procure employment the admiralty are asked to exert their influence to induce other Government departments, and contractor with naval establishments, to give favourable consideration to the employment of these men." Great stress is laid on these two points by all ratings on the lower deck as it is thought that the Navy should not discharge its consumptives to swell the already great multitude in civil life suffering from tuberculosis; nor should the sound men discharged go to enlarge the great army of unskilled unemployed without every effort having been made by the naval authorities to secure them employment in the public service or with service contractors. The appeal is couched in [respectful language and a proper tone of spirit.

INCREASE OF CAVALRY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Although no official announcement has been made there is reason to suppose that the principle of a permanent increase to the establishment of cavalry regiments serving at home has been accepted by the Treasury. It has to be remembered that these units cannot be mobilised for war in the same manner as can infantry battalions. In the latter the bulk of the men who are first sent to the front consists of reservists, who almost immediately pick up the very little they have forgotten since they left the colours. In the case of cavalry, however, the experience of all nations is that mounted soldiers who have been any time away from the Army get rusty, and on rejoining are likely to be for some time unfit to serve in the ranks. It is, therefore, necessary that peace establishments should approximate very nearly to those of war, and this not only as regards men, but also—perhaps a still more important matter—with respect to horses, for, however quickly the latter can be supplied by the Remount Department, a thorough training before they can take their place in the ranks is obviously essential. While, therefore, the war establishment of riding horses in a brigade in this country is 1,460, the peace establishment stands at the relatively high number of 1,377, the small difference lending itself to a satisfactory explanation; but no allowance is made for those unable to take their place in the ranks. To anyone acquainted with the vicissitudes of a troop horse's existence, this amount is necessarily large.

SICKNESS.

Not counting the small proportion on command and employed in various ways that can hardly be helped, the sick lines must always be responsible for a certain number of absentees, while the same applies to those which for the moment are remounts under training; while when special efforts, such as on service are the rule, are required, a large increase in the former category is immediately felt. Thus on the cavalry manœuvres held this year after five days of work, brigades, instead of averaging some 1,350 riding horses apiece, were only able to put in the field an average of 800, the majority of the deficit being accounted for under the heading of remounts and sick. Obviously a system of this sort is not conducive to making the cavalry division an effective instrument of war, and equally obviously there is but one remedy, and that is that the peace establishment of regiments in regard to horses should be raised. A corollary is the increase at the same time of men for the purpose of looking after and training them, and it is satisfactory to find it currently reported that action in the direction indicated is likely to be taken in the immediate future.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Since the appointment of Inspector-General of Cavalry has been in abeyance, the want of it has been more and more felt, and, as we have already stated, an appointment is to be made. The four brigadiers being all equal—"pares inter pares"—there has been no one of superior rank in the cavalry to set the standard of one uniform system for all the brigadiers. This is not to say that the brigadiers have not been keen and energetic; but to ensure for the cavalry the best results there must be one supreme inspecting authority from whom all can take their standard of training. In next year's Estimates the appointment of a General will be allowed for, and under his direction will be the four brigades and the remaining cavalry units at home. It is stated that through the Divisional General's office all the confidential reports will pass, and that the final and decisive opinion on all officers will be that of one man. An opportunity will also be given to grade all officers of cavalry on one list for promotion which, as some think, is the easiest and least objectionable method of carrying out a system of selection.

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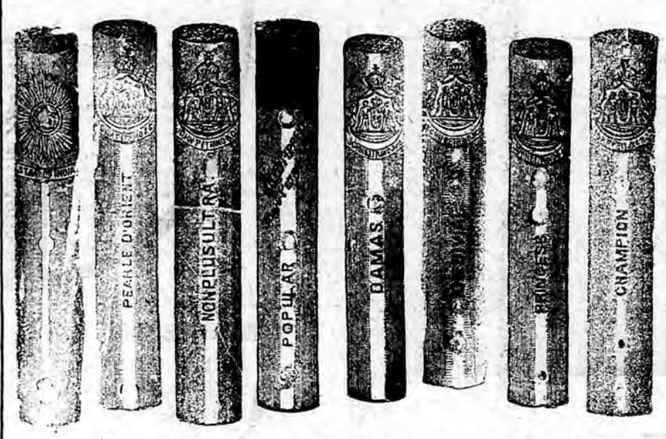

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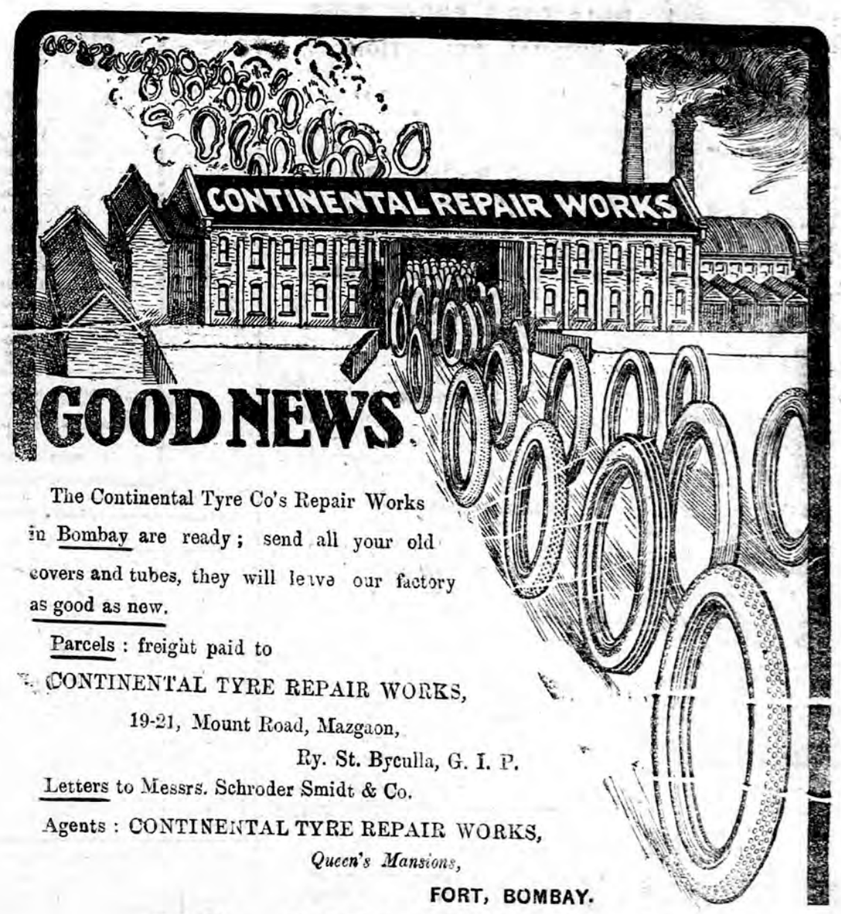

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LIGHT. COMPACT. COMFORTABLE. NO METAL NEXT THE SKIN.

NICKEL, Rs. 37-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10 % Discount for Cash or V.P.P.

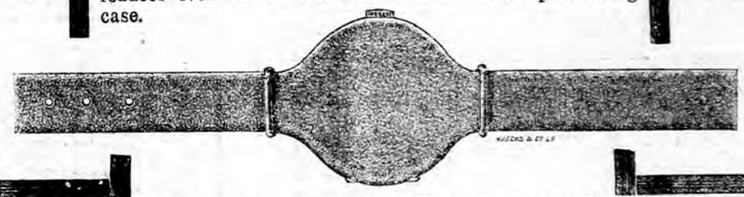
Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.

WRIST WEAR IN WATCHES DIRECT FROM ITS PIONEERS IN INDIA.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are not only constructed specially to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to, but they are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their extensive recognition. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair-spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. We guarantee the timekeeping accuracy and durability of these watches. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

NICKEL, Rs. 27-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10 % Discount for Cash or V.P.P.

Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.



This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.

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Watch and Clock Catalogue on Application.

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

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FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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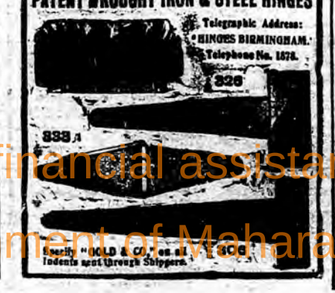

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THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
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REAL DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS,

"EL ALICANTO,"

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS WANTED.

Packed in Vacuum tins of 50 per Box, Rs. 6.

THEO. VAFIADIS & Co.,
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BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) Form.
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

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Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the forbidden and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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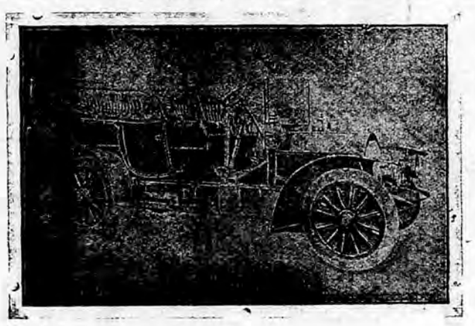

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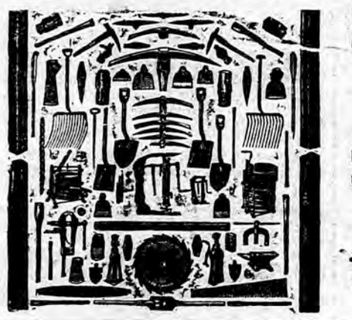
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, Is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



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"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Maid Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions of Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and weak, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR HAIR TONIC

Kaviraj N. N. SEN'S

KESHRANJAN

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

With incredible rapidity Keshranjan has established itself into public favour. Good articles always sell well; but the steady increasing sale of Keshranjan has surpassed the expectations of its most ardent patrons.

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Keshranjan is highly medicated and profusely scented. It is the best Hair producer.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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The only infallible remedy for all sorts of female disorders from which majority of modest women suffer in silence. It cures painful, delayed, irregular, scanty or excessive Menstruation, suppression of the Monthly flush, Leucorrhœa or white discharges, and a host other distressful ailments peculiar to the sex.

Per Phial, Rs. 1-8,
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OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation or heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, etc. Price for a fortnight's measure, Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise account of disease.

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Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, etc., etc.

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You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

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